

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure
- Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

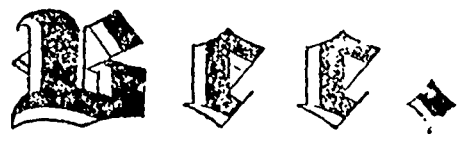
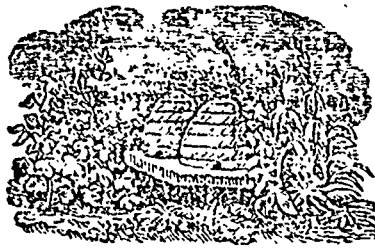
- Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached/
Pages détachées
- Showthrough/
Transparence
- Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression
- Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue
- Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index
- Title on header taken from: /
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:
- Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison
- Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison
- Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments:
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Pagination is as follows: p. [281]-[288], 323-[326]. Part of pages 287-288, [325]-[326] are missing.

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



"JUSTUM, ET TENACEM PROPOSITI VIRUM, NON CIVIUM ARDOR PRAVA JUBENTIUM, NON VULPUS INSTANTIS TYRANNI MENTE QUATIT SOLIDA."

VOLUME II.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 25, 1837.

NUMBER XXXVI.

THE BEE

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING, BY JAMES DAWSON,

And delivered in Town at the low price of 12s. 6d. per annum, if paid in advance, but 15s. if paid at the end of the year;—payments made within three months after receiving the first Paper considered in advance; whenever Papers have to be transmitted through the Post Office, 2s. 6d. additional will be charged for postage.

ADVERTISING.

For the first insertion of half a square, and under 2s. 6d., each continuation 1s.; for a square and under 4s., each continuation 1s.—All above a square, charged in proportion to the last mentioned rate.

For Advertising by the Year, if not exceeding a square, 35s. to Subscribers, 45s. to Non-Subscribers,—if more space than a square be occupied, the surplus will be charged in proportion.

PICTOU PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Table of Pictou prices current for various goods like Apples, Boards, Beef, Butter, Cheese, Coals, etc.

HALIFAX PRICES.

Table of Halifax prices for goods like Alewives, Boards, Beef, etc.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber intending to quit the Province in the Spring of the year, offers for sale his FARM, STOCK, FURNITURE, &c. as it now stands, situated on the West River of Pictou, seven miles from town, on the road leading to Halifax, and intersected by the roads leading from Rogers Hill, Loch Broom, Albion Mines, Green Hill, &c. all of which meet on the property; the new bridge on the river crosses at the door,—forming one of the most desirable situations for business to be found in the county, with every prospect of its soon becoming a thriving village. Three sides of the property front the roads, which will cause it to be highly valuable hereafter, should the possessor wish to dispose of any part of it in Lots. The land is of first quality, well watered, and lying dry; it abounds in freestone of good quality for building, and a sufficiency of wood for fencing, &c. Possession will be given in May. For further particulars apply to Mr. N. Beck, in Pictou, or to ALEXANDER FORSYTH, West River, 20th December, 1836.

OATS.—Cash will be given by Ross and Veimrose for OATS, during the winter. November 30.

[From the Edinburgh Cabinet Library, No. XXI.]

PROGRESS OF CIVILISATION IN POLYNESIA.

WHILE so many advantages have accrued to the civilized world from the voyages of Cook, the countries and nations which he made known have likewise reaped a rich harvest of benefit; and it is consoling to reflect, that the fears which troubled his benevolent mind lest the Islanders of the Austral Ocean might have "just cause to lament that our ships had ever found them out," have not been realized. The labors of the good and pious men who have sailed in the ship Duff, to spread the glad tidings of salvation among "the isles of the sea," though long unsuccessful, have at length been crowned with a prosperous issue. Throughout the principal groups of the Pacific, idolatry had been overthrown, and along with it the dark crimes and more brutal vices of the natives. Those desolating wars in which woe was altogether unknown, and neither sex nor age was a protection from the exterminating fury of the victors, have ceased. The barbarous sacrifices of human beings; and the still more sanguinary usage of infanticide, which prevailed to an extent almost incredible, have been abolished. Peace, order, and tranquility are established; not a few of the customs and comforts of Europe introduced; schools and churches erected; and a knowledge of letters extensively diffused. A printing press has been established in the Society Islands, from which a translation of the New Testament into the native language, a number of imitative treatises, and a code of Laws ratified by the nation have already issued. Many of the inhabitants have made so great progress in learning, that they have been able to take on themselves the character of missionaries, and go forth to preach the Gospel to their benighted brethren in less favoured places. Others have acquired the arts of the smith, the mason, the weaver, the cotton-spinner, the turner, the agriculturist, or the carpenter. In the trade last mentioned they have made such proficiency as to build after the English style, vessels of seventy tons burthen, for commercial enterprises to distant parts of Polynesia. The people of the Sandwich Archipelago have advanced still farther in civilisation. The Bay of Honorou, in the island of Waahoo, almost resembles a European harbor. Fifty foreign vessels have been seen in it at one time. In the latter part of the year 1832, it was resorted to by more than 26,000 tons of shipping, employing upwards of 2000 seamen, and bearing the flags of England, Prussia, Spain, America, and Ocheotte. It is defended by a fortress mounting forty guns, over which, and from the mast of the native barks, is suspended the national ensign, which has already been seen in the ports of China, the Philippines, America, Kamtschatka, the new Hebrides, and Australia. The town is regularly laid out in squares, the streets are carefully fenced, and numbers of the houses are neatly built of wood. It possesses a regular police, contains two hotels, the same number of billiard-rooms, and nearly a dozen taverns, bearing such inscriptions as "An Ordinary at One O'Clock," "The Britannia," and "The Jolly Tar." It is the residence of a British and an American Consul, and of several respectable merchants of the United States. Education and a knowledge of

religion are widely spread throughout the islands; one hundred seminaries, conducted by native teachers, are established, and sixty thousand children receive instruction in reading. Within a little distance of the very spot where Cook was killed, a school has been opened and a building erected for the worship of the True God. The fortunes of some others of the countries explored by him have hitherto been less auspicious; but in most of them missions are already planted with every prospect of success, and we may confidently look forward to the day when teachers of christianity may be established in all. It may be said, indeed, that in almost every quarter of Polynesia the seeds of civilisation are now sown, and it is a plant which seldom withers or decays, however slow it may be in its growth. The hopes, therefore, can hardly be considered visionary which have been expressed by a late distinguished voyager, who, in sailing along the shores of New Zealand, anticipated the period when that magnificent country shall become the Great Britain of the southern hemisphere, when its now solitary plains shall be covered with large and populous cities, and the bays which are at present frequented but by the frail canoe of the wandering savage, shall be thronged with the commercial natives of empires situated at the opposite ends of the earth. When that day shall arrive, and the fertile islands of the Pacific become the seat of great and flourishing states, we may confidently predict that Cook will be revered, not with the blind adoration offered to the fancied Rono, but with the rational respect and affection due by an enlightened people to him who was the harbinger of their civilisation; and that among the great and good men, commemorated in their annals as national benefactors, none will be more highly extolled than the illustrious navigator who, surmounting the dangers of unknown seas, laid open the path by which the benefits of knowledge and the blessings of religion were waded to their desert shores.

From Buckland's Bridgewater Treatise.

FORMATION OF COAL AND IRON.

THE important use of coal and iron, in administering to the supply of our daily wants, give to every individual amongst us, in almost every moment of our lives, a personal concern, of which few are conscious, in the geological events of those distant eras. We are all brought into immediate connection with all the vegetation that clothed the ancient earth before one-half of its actual surface had yet been formed. The trees of the primordial forests have not, like modern trees, undergone decay yielding back their elements to the earth and atmosphere, by which they are nourished; but, treasured up in subterranean storehouses, have been transformed into enduring beds of coal, which to men in latter ages, have become the sources of heat, and light, and wealth. My fire now burns with fuel, and my lamp is now shining with the light of gas, derived from coal that has been buried, for countless ages, in the deep and dark recesses of the earth. We prepare our food, and maintain our forges, and the extraordinary power of our steam engines, with the remains of plants of ancient forms and extinct species, which were swept from the earth ere the formation of the transition of strata was completed. Our instruments of cutlery, the tools of our ma-

chanics, and the countless machines which are constructed by the infinitely varied applications of iron, ore derived from ore, for the most part coeval with, or more ancient than the fuel, by the aid of which we reduce it to its metallic state, and apply it to innumerable uses in the economy of human life. Thus from the wreck of forests which waved on the surface of the primeval lands, and from ferruginous mud that was lodged at the bottom of the primeval waters, we derive our chief supplies of coal and iron—those two fundamental elements of art and industry, which contribute more than any other mineral productions of the earth to increase the riches, and multiply the comforts, and ameliorate the condition of mankind.

THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

The following Members have been returned to represent the Province of Nova Scotia, at the recent general Election :

For the Counties.

Halifax—Wm. Annand, Joseph Howe,
Hants—Henry Goudge, Benjamin Smith.
Kings—Samuel Chipman, Andrew Dewolf.
Annapolis—Wm. Holland, — Robislaw.
Yarmouth—Herbert Ilumtungdon.
Shelburne—William Sargent.
Queens—Joseph Freeman, Samuel P. Fairbanks.
Lunenburg—William Rudolf, Garret Miller.
Colchester—S. G. W. Archibald.
Cumberland—Alex'r. Stewart, Gaius Lewis.
Pictou—George Smith, John Holmes.
Sydney—John Young, Alexander McDougal.
Guysboro'—William F. Desbarres, Hugh McDonald
Richmond—Lawrence Kavanagh.
Cape Breton—James B. Uniacke.
Just au Corps—William Young.

For the Townships.

Halifax—Hugh Bell, Thomas Forrester.
Windsor—Lewis M. Wilkins.
Newport—John Allison.
Falmouth—John Elder.
Horton—Perez M. Benjamin.
Cornwallis—John Morton.
Granville—Stephen Thorne.
Annapolis—Whitman
Digby—Holdsworth.
Yarmouth—Reuben Clements.
Argyle—Simon D'Entremont.
Shelburne—P. Spearwater.
Barrington—J. Sargent.
Liverpool—William B. Taylor.
Lunenburg—John Heckman.
Onslow—Alexander M. Upham.
Londonderry—C. W. McLellan.
Amherst—Robert McGowan Dickey.
Pictou—Henry Hatton.
Isle Madame—Lawrence O'C. Doyle.
Sydney—Edward M. Dodd.

Those whose names are marked with an Asterisk were Members of the former House, the others are new Members.

FOREIGN.

DEATH OF CHARLES X.—The ex-King of France died on the 6th instant at Goritz, in Illyria. The 4th was the day of St. Charles, and his ex-Majesty's fête was celebrated in the bosom of the exiled family. He was then unusually well, and took exercise on the following day, but was seized with inflammation, and died under symptoms resembling those of cholera. Dr Bougon, physician of the King, immediately forwarded the intelligence to the royal family of Orleans at Paris. His age was seventy-nine; his illness lasted only thirteen hours. He was sensible of his approaching death, and took leave of his family, received the sacrament, heard a mass at midnight in his chamber, and died among the prayers of those who had been faithful in adversity. His disease and death may be attributed to neglected cold, which at his age is cause enough. The Duke of Angoulême, as heir to his father, becomes the protector of the young King, Hen-

ry V. (as the Carlists persist in calling the Duke of Bordeaux) and the young princess his sister.

Charles Philippe de Bourbon, Count d'Artois, was born at Versailles in 1757. He was one of the handsomest men of his day, and the most dissipated. He married at seventeen the sister of his brother's wife, Maria Theresen of Savoy, who bore him the Duke de Berri, who was shot by the infernal machine, and in right of whom the young Duke of Bordeaux claims the throne of France, the Duke of Angoulême, who abdicated with his father, and the Princess Sophio, who died early. He took arms against the revolution, emigrated, intrigued in foreign courts, and at length settled in London, in south Audley-street, Grosvenor-square, where he remained quiet, if not happy, for many years. In the days of his profligacy he squandered much wealth, and left numerous debts, for which he was often troubled while in exile. He once insulted the wife of the late Duke de Bourbon, by lifting her mask at a ball, to gratify the curiosity of Madame de Camille, and afterwards met the duke at the Bois de Coulogne, made several desperate thrusts, was worsted easily by the accomplished swordsman, the seconds interfered, and the combatants threw away their swords and embraced. "Such," says the *Morning Post*, "were the French gentlemen of that day."

His wife was dead before he came to England; and he was then the romantic lover of Madame de Pollastron, sister or aunt of prince Polignac, now in confinement at Ham Castle. From her death he ceased to be the wild rake, and became the religious fanatic. He was generous and frank in private life: returned to France in 1814, and showed some bravery; became Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom under Louis XVIII., and succeeded to the crown at his death. After the revolution of 1830, to which we need not revert, he came to England, resided some time in Holyrood, passed into Germany, remained several years near Prague, and had just removed to Illyria when the hand of death fell on him. His guardianship of his grandchildren, and his protection of the Duchess d'Angoulême, prove that his dislike to the Duchess de Berri was traceable to her misconduct.

EXTRAORDINARY METEOR.—Extract from a letter dated Mazel, the 15th instant:—Last Sunday, at ten o'clock at night, a luminous meteor appeared in our neighbourhood. It was going from the north-east to the south-west, and appeared to be at a great elevation in the air. It was in the form of a globe about the size of the full moon. It was descending, when I perceived it, with rather a rapid motion towards the earth. It appeared to fall in the direction of and a little under the eminence of La Croix Morand. There it continued to emit light during more than two hours. Its light was strong and sparkling, like that of the stars. During its course, it passed very near to my habitation, so as to make several children, who were gazing at it, fear that it would fall upon them. At that moment all the neighbourhood appeared to be on fire. The same meteor was observed at Billom, and formed the principal topic of conversation at yesterday's market. The appearance of this phenomenon seems to coincide with that of the shooting stars lately observed at Paris and other places.—*Paris Paper*.

GREAT BRITAIN.

McADAM.—Mr John Loudon McAdam, the celebrated road-maker, died on the 26th ult., in his 81st year. The *Dunfries Courier* gives the following particulars of Mr McAdam, his family, and fortune:—

"Mr McAdam has left a widow, and two or more sons by his first marriage, upon one of whom was conferred the title of Knighthood,

which the father declined on account of his age and growing infirmities. In manner and address no man could be more agreeable; in place of being a mere road-maker, he was a man of science generally, conversed most intelligibly on almost every subject, kept pace with the advancing knowledge of the age, and composed with the accuracy of a professed litterateur. From Government he received, in two different instalments, ten thousand pounds—a very slender reward, indeed, considering the vast utility of the improvement he originated. He was not rich; but he has left behind him what is better than money—a name which is as familiar as a household word."

Good News.—The following are extracts from business letters received by a respectable commercial house in Quebec:—

"Liverpool, 22d October.—It now too late to do you much good by any remarks on the trade, but, for your guidance, you may rely on having an *unprecedented extent of shipping* next spring, because of the generally light stock, and the prospects of increased consumption throughout the Kingdom: a cargo of St. Johns's has been sold 22½d per foot, and your timber (white pine) has been bought 5s. 6d. to arrive at 20d; the high and increasing price of Baltic timber ensures high prices for Quebec goods generally, and good oak much wanting."

"London, 23d October.—Quebec spruce deals have been sold to arrive at £24 10s per 100 pieces *invoice measure and quality*, and *ex ship*—and Quebec goods generally are in demand, and higher prices looked for: in fact, we look forward to an extent of business next spring hitherto unknown to Quebec, and we trust you will have a stock down to meet it, which is highly to be desired on all accounts."

THE CROPS.—Our own impression certainly is that the crop of this year is materially deficient; but as this deficiency has taken place principally in Scotland, the North and west of Ireland, and the North of England—that is, in the least populous and least productive parts of the empire—its effects on prices will be longer in being felt. The wheat crop in the North of Ireland has not been at any time extensive; and has been materially reduced during the last three years by the substitution of flax in the place of wheat, the demand for the former having increased in the most extraordinary manner because of the falling off in the imports of flax from the Continent. The failure of the crops of the United States has had, and must necessarily have, a considerable influence on prices. Large imports of corn have been made from the Continent to the United States, and large supplies will also be required for the West Indies and other places they supplied with flour. On the other hand, however, an increased price of corn always causes an economised consumption of the article, which becomes greater as the price increases. During the last three or four years, the consumption of corn in this country has been, if not wasteful, at least liberal to a degree never previously known. No doubt there is, in this respect, great room for retrenchment; and it is doubted by some very good judges, whether, were prices to rise considerably, such a saving might not be effected in this way as would go far to meet the existing deficiency. A liberal consumption in ordinary seasons is, in fact, the best resource in periods of distress, inasmuch as it enables retrenchment to be carried to a pretty considerable extent before it begins to encroach on what is necessary; whereas, when there is little or no superfluous consumption, there is little or no room for saving; and unless the deficit can be relieved by importations from abroad, so as to keep the price nearly at its old level, which is next to impossible, a severe pressure must ensue.—*Cour.*, Nov. 29.

UNITED STATES.

COLONIAL.

LOSS OF THE SHIP MEXICO.—103 LIVES LOST!
The following account of a melancholy shipwreck was intended for our last paper, but was crowded out by the packet news:

New-York, Jan. 5.—The barque Mexico Captain Winslow, from Liverpool, for N. York, went ashore about half-past 4 o'clock on Tuesday morning, on Humpstead Beach, Long Island, and soon after bilged and filled with water. She had on board 116 persons, (including the crew,) mostly steerage passengers. Down to 5 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, only one boat had succeeded in reaching the wreck. She took off the captain and seven other persons, viz: William Broome, brother of Mr. S. Broome, the owner; John Francis, and John Hanson, seamen, the former a Frenchman, the latter a Hamburghian; Edward Felix, colored cook; John Woods, tailor, of Exeter, England; Richard Owens, and Thos. Mullahan, of Ireland. The three last mentioned were passengers. All the above, except the Captain and young Broome, are now in the hospital, having most of them been badly frost-bitten. The condition of the 108 persons remaining on board at the date of the last accounts, was deplorable; some of them being up to their knees in water. It is not known that the ship has gone to pieces, but in the intense cold of Tuesday, it would seem impossible that they could long survive, exposed not only to the weather, but drenching with freezing water. The almost perishing state of those who were taken off, gives fearful reason to apprehend the worst for those who remained, among whom were a large number of women and children.

Two o'clock, p. m.—There appears now to be no doubt but that all the persons on board the Mexico, with the exception of eight brought off on Tuesday, perished! The number of lives lost is one hundred and eight. Had the pilots been on the alert, this dreadful catastrophe would have been prevented. It is supposed none were drowned, but that all perished with cold.

Vessels entered in the United States for the year ending Sep. 30, 1835:

American,	7023	Tons, 1,352,653
Foreign,	4269	641,330
Vessels cleared for the same period:		
American,	625	Tons, 1,406,517
Foreign,	4230	630,824

The vessels built in the United States, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1834, were 93 ships, 94 brigs, 497 schooners, 180 sloops, 38 steam-boats. Total, 975.—Tonnage, 118,330.

The Message of the President of the United States to Congress, on the subject of the Texas, goes far to remove the unfavorable impression which the conduct of the citizens of the United States towards their neighbours in Mexico, was calculated to produce. Whatever may be the personal feelings of General Jackson, or American citizens, in favor of their countrymen who had settled within the Mexican Territory he has not forgot that he is President of a nation bound to observe those international laws which alone can preserve them from destructive wars, and all the dangerous consequences which result from them, to the permanency of free Governments and that national independence which is in the order of Providence, enabling each distinct people to manage its own affairs in its own way, without the interference of its neighbours.

NEW YORK MARKETS, Dec. 12. Flour—Moderate sales of common brands, Western at 10 dollars. Grain—Sales of Southern Corn at 95 cents for 56 lbs. Considerable Northern at market, held at 106 cents.

VAN DIEMAN'S LAND.—Newspapers from this colony have been received in Edinburgh up to the 1st July last. Their news are very interesting. The recall of Governor Arthur had been celebrated by a public dinner by some of the colonists, at which, among other toasts given was the health of "Lord Glenelg, the first Secretary of State who ever paid any attention to the complaints of the colonists." After partaking of a most sumptuous dinner, with the richest and rarest wines, the company adjourned to the Theatre, where they had bespoke two plays for their amusement, and the house was crowded to excess. Another part of the colonists had subscribed £1500 for a service of plate, to be presented to the Governor previous to his resigning the government of the colony, which, by his prudent measures, he had raised to such wealth and affluence.

These papers also mention the opening of the new St Andrew's Church at Hobart Town, on Sunday the 26th of June, by the Rev. Mr. Dore and the Rev. Mr. Irvine, upon which occasion there were present the Governor and Suite, and many Episcopalian families, the whole congregation exceeding 1000 persons. The report adds, "there is no building in the colony to compare to this church. The pulpit and precentor's desk, with the flight of stairs, are most beautiful, chaste and light, and the purple silk window blinds have a very pleasing effect. We understand most of the seats are already taken, and that the old chapel is to be converted into a school, on the principle of the Scottish parish schools. The building reflects great credit upon Messrs Jackson and Addison who erected it."

Every kind of provision was in the market in the greatest abundance; wheat from 7s. 6d. to 9s. per bushel, barley 7s. 6d., oats 6s. 6d. potatoes per ton £3 to £4, 10s., coals 10s. per ton, firewood 10s. per ton, apples 6s. to 10s per bushel, grapes 4d. per lb., turnips £3 per ton, carrots 7s. per cwt., onions 6s. per cwt., geese and turkeys 6s. each, fowls per couple 4s. 6d., ducks 4s. per couple, fresh butter 2s. per lb., eggs 2s. per dozen, tea 2s. per lb., sugar 4d., coffee 8d., brandy 6s. to 8s., and rum 3s. 6d. to 5s. per gallon, Cape wine 6s. per gallon, Port and Sherry £1, 10s. to £2, 10s. per dozen, Insurance to London and Liverpool £2 to £5 per cent.

The Mid-Lothian, Morrison, from Leith, arrived on 26th of June, crew and passengers all well; at which date there were eight large ships in Hobart Town, bound for China, India, Mauritius, Sydney, London, Liverpool, &c., besides many other vessels of smaller tonnage. Each of the newspapers contains upwards of 100 advertisements of goods and land, sailing of ships, &c., as in the most flourishing States of Europe.

QUEBEC, January 4.

We are sorry to hear that distress from poverty begins to shew itself in Quebec and the adjacent parishes, among a description of persons who have not heretofore been dependent on their neighbours for assistance. We have heard of instances in the country parts, where large families of children have had nothing to eat for more than twenty-four hours, and their state of destitution was then only discovered by accident. Unfortunately, several of those who usually had the means of assisting their poor neighbours, are now reduced to a state of poverty themselves, from the failure of the crops for some years past, but particularly last year.

We are afraid that sufficient attention is not given to adapt the cultivation to the soil and climate, and accommodate the mode of living to the change of circumstances.

persons settle on house lots in the villages, and depend on day labour or casual employment, which at best is fluctuating, and must diminish with the diminution of the productiveness of the land.

There are, however, various causes which co-operate in producing the present result. A careful enquiry into them, by unprejudiced and intelligent men, would probably point them out, together with the means whereby an evil of great and growing magnitude might be gradually removed, and better prospects opened for a large portion of the population. If politicians could forgo their disputes and their projects, we should have some hope of a truly wise course of policy, suitable to existing circumstances, being adopted by the public authorities to promote, by permanent measures, the general welfare of a community now exposed to much suffering, with too much prospect of its increase.—Gazette.

The fourth north-easterly snow-storm, since the 13th December, commenced on Sunday morning, about day-light, and continued till Monday night, when the wind changed to the westward, with continued snow, till about ten o'clock next morning. The quantity fallen is greater than is recollected for a very long period back. It is probably about from eighteen inches to two feet on a level. The whole depth of snow fallen in the last eighteen days is between four and five feet, where it did not drift. In the fields it is generally on a level with the tops of the fences. The roads have become nearly impassable. The Halifax Mail, due on Monday morning, arrived only at ten this day; and the Montreal Mail, due at the same time, has not yet arrived. It will be several days before the roads will admit of the arrival of the Mail at the usual time. In the country parts around Quebec, the drift, in consequence of the violence of the wind, was so great as to prevent people from going to Church, and the roads were not open for sleighs up to last evening. In town, some houses were literally buried under the snow, which was so high at several parts of the walls of the city, that a person on snow shoes might have walked over them, although they are between twenty and thirty feet in height.

After all the accidents which have recently occurred, the inhabitants were naturally apprehensive of some new fire breaking out during the gale wind, particularly as the former fires had mostly occurred in windy weather. On Tuesday morning an alarm was given, and the reflection of fire on the horizon was observed towards St. Roch's Suburbs. It happened, however, to be only a fishing cabin on the ice of the river St Charles.

The ice on the St. Lawrence is stopt at Carouge since last night. It had become stationary at the same place on Saturday, but was broken up by the easterly gale.—lb

QUEBEC, Jan. 9.—A letter from Trois-Pistoles, about 120 miles below Quebec, on the south shore, continues to give a melancholy picture of the distress which prevails in that neighbourhood. Some of the people are feeding on their horses, and the number of those who are without sufficient means of subsistence is great.—Gazette.

Return of new Vessels registered at the port of St. John, N.B., in the years 1835 and 1836.

	Vessels.	Tons.
1835. Registered	71	19,823
Sent home under Certificate	2	199
1836. Registered	75	23,010
Sent home under Certificate	6	1669
Total,	154	44,710.

AGRICULTURAL.

[FOR THE BEE.]

MANAGEMENT OF STOCK.—CONTINUED.
No. 18.

MR. DAWSON.

Sir,—It has heretofore been a prevailing opinion with farmers in general, that the greater number of live stock they can keep upon the farm, the more profit there will be. This is by no means a proper inference: Cattle may be kept alive, and very little profit arising from them. There should be no more kept than what can be kept in good condition. One cow well kept and properly attended to, will yield the double of one that is not so, and one sheep well fed, will give as much wool, of superior quality, as three half starved. The dung produced by well-fed cattle will likewise be of superior quality; at the same time the quantity will be greater in proportion to the quantity of food consumed.

It is no uncommon thing, for a good many of the cattle to die in a cold late spring; this is frequently owing to the weak state they are in from improper management through the winter. If what is here suggested be true, which I think few will deny, it is decidedly better to have rather an under than an over stock. Better have a ton of hay or straw over summer, than the cattle one day without food. I prefer giving the cattle their food often, and in but small quantity, to seldom, and more at once; they should be fed at least four times a day. Their watering should be attended to as well as feeding; a running stream is the best watering place,—if this is kept clear of ice, there is no great risk but they will drink; but if it is a well or pond, care must be taken to keep it clean. Where there is a good spring of water, and the situation will admit of it, a good method is to have a trough or box, the length proportioned to the number of cattle, with a stop-cock at the bottom to allow the water to run out when the cattle are all served.—This will prevent its freezing in winter, and getting putrid in summer. The oftener that cattle have an opportunity of drinking, the better; in winter twice a day for horses, and once for cattle, and in summer three times for horses and twice for cattle, is as seldom as they will do well with.

The stalls of every description of live stock should be kept clean and dry, and where it can be had, a bed of dry straw made for them every night, particularly in cold weather.

I have now got through with my proposed plan; whether or not it has been received by the public with approbation, I do not know, but until I see something to the contrary, I shall take it for granted that it has. To some it may seem a deficiency that nothing has been said about summer fallow; this proceeds not from neglect, but a persuasion that it is not needed, and that in many cases it might be hurtful. The intention of summer fallowing is to destroy weeds; this may be done without it and a good crop obtained at the same time. Upon the same principle that I disapprove of the too frequent or free use of lime to land, I do of naked fallow: During the operation a work of decomposition is going on, and the gases that would go to feed a crop are dissipated in the air. From a particular circumstance, I did not say so much upon the selection of seeds as I intended; this I may advert to again when the season of using them approaches.

Were I to inculcate an idea that a change such as pointed out in these essays, could be effected at once, it might well be said that I meant to tantalise. On the contrary, I would caution against such a hope; it must be a work of time, but profits will be realized as it progresses. The want of capital is a bugbear that

prevents a good many from making an effort,—this is false reasoning; labour is money, and if properly applied, will, I have no doubt, effect the purpose.

I now conclude with a hearty good wish for the prosperity of the country, and remain

Yours truly,

OLD RUSTICUS.

Tatnamagouche, Dec. 28th, 1836.

[FOR THE BEE.]

POPULAR SUPERSTITIONS.

No. 1.

"The path of truth is a plain and safe path; that of falsehood a perplexing maze."—Blair.

MR. DAWSON. Sir,—The investigation and discovery of truth has engaged the attention of wise men in all time past, and will do so in all time to come. The Mahometan takes the Koran as the foundation of truth—the Brahmin the Shastor—the Christian the Bible. While the two former point out nothing but superstitious observances, the latter having the fountain of truth for its Author discovers nothing but what is true.

From the depravity of the minds of men, they are more apt to believe in lying vanities than in those things which God has been pleased to discover to us: this is exemplified in the Mussulman, being found regularly at the mosque at his prayers:—the Hindoos coming in thousands to the Ganges to be purified:—and even a good many of us who profess to be Christians, and have the Bible for our guide, believe in we know not well what.

Every one is in search of happiness and pleasure. The sensualist in the gratification of his corrupt appetites, the epicurian in pampering the body, the miser in hoarding up wealth, the patriot in the prosperity of his country, and the philanthropist in the good of mankind. Now let us see in which of these pursuits the desired end is most likely to be attained. In the gratification of the sensual appetites, man enjoys in common with the brutes; in the exercise of benevolence, the nobler faculties of the mind are brought into play, and pleasure of a more rational and permanent kind is enjoyed.

The human mind is so constituted as that it delights to dwell upon things of a metaphysical nature: now in the gratifying of this propensity, how much more rational and satisfactory is it to have the mind exercised in becoming acquainted with the Author of our existence in his incomprehensible perfections and Divine attributes—the plan of redemption through his adorable Son, and our own souls which are destined to live to eternal ages, than in brooding over something that has no reality—that renders the mind morbid—that has been the death of thousands, and like every thing else that is contrary to scripture and sound reason, is not attended with any good effects in any point of view. In physics, we are indebted to the indefatigable industry of such men as Copernicus,—in botany, to Linneus,—in zoology, to Buffon, and so of the other branches of science. The former has given us clear and consistent views of the planetary system, and the latter has arranged and classified the vegetables and animals so as they can be treated of distinctly.

I have not arrogance to rank myself among the illustrious names now mentioned, but I have a wish to benefit my fellow men in a humbler sphere. The one that detects an error may be said to do that negatively which the discoverer of a truth does positively.

The apostle Paul cautions the Ephesians to have no fellowship with the unfruitful works of darkness, but rather to reprove them. Now I conceive that which I propose treating of to belong to that class.

Sir Walter Scott has thrown great light upon witchcraft, and the nonsensical ideas that prevail about it. I intend if I can find time to put my thoughts together, and you room in the Bee to give them publicity, to point out and disprove some of the most popular superstitions—beginning with that connected with the moon. In doing this, I am aware that I run the risk of being led into controversy; this I court not, but if it is done in the spirit of candour, and truth elicited thereby, I shrink not from it. I shall in the first place assume a fictitious name, being assured that the real one would give the subject no weight, and I wish it may be read with the mind unbiased. I am a plain farmer, and bye and bye shall tell you who it is, mean time I remain

Your humble servant,

AMICUS VERITATIS.

[FOR THE BEE.]

MR. DAWSON,

Sir, I have no doubt but that the unmenning distinction between what is called the Kirk (or church) of Scotland, and the Presbyterian Church of Nova-Scotia, has been so long kept up, is matter of regret to the reflecting part of both. That diversity of opinion on religious subjects answers a good purpose, there is no doubt, or it would not have continued so long. But, in this case, it cannot be said that this diversity of opinion exists: What constitutes the difference in that country where they both originate cannot prevail here; we both profess one faith, and as far as I know, there is little or no difference in church government. It is only to gratify party spirit, and to answer certain political purposes arising therefrom, that the distinction and names are kept up.

All that I hear express their mind upon the subject, think that the thing has got a trial long enough to convince of its inutility, and that, as paving the way to a cordial union, the designations should be both laid aside, and some one instituted in their place that might be agreed upon by both.

From the irritability of our natural feelings, we are apt to get excited; if the ebullition now has had time to subside, and if the congregations of the different sides were, at some general meeting, to give the subject a dispassionate and thorough investigation, and communicate their views to one another through the press, the desired end might be attained.

As an inducement to give a union a trial, I shall exhibit some of the benefits that would result from it: Respectable congregations might be formed where there are none now;—more harmony would prevail in all;—the cause of education would be promoted;—and it would prevent a jarring of interests in a case that will readily occur to us all.

In the event of a reconciliation, an act of oblivion should be passed upon all past differences, and in view of the interment, I should willingly dig the grave.

Yours respectfully,

A LAYMAN.

Colchester, Jan. 11, 1837.

NEW TIN-WARE ESTABLISHMENT.

H. R. NARRAWAY,

Agent for A. McGrigor,

RESPECTFULLY intimates to the inhabitants of Pictou and its vicinity that he is ready to execute orders in Tin, Lead, sheet Iron, and Copper works in the shop opposite the store of Messrs. Ives, where by punctuality and moderate charges he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.
Franklin and other Stoves. Stove Pipes, &c. neatly fitted up.

ON HAND—A choice assortment of Tin Ware.

Old Pawter, Lead, Copper, and Brass, bought October 12, 1836.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICES.

ALL persons having any just demands against the estate of the late

JOHN McDONALD,

Merigomisho, deceased, are requested to render the same, duly attested, within eighteen calendar months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to **DUNCAN McDONALD, Ex'r.** Little Harbour, 11th Jan'y, 1837. m-m

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of

JOHN DOULL,

late of Point Breuty, Merchant, deceased, are hereby requested to render the same duly attested, at the office of Henry Blackadar Esquire, Barrister at Law, Pictou, within eighteen calendar months from the date hereof; and all persons in any manner indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment

JANE DOULL, Administratrix. Point Breuty, 20th October, 1836. if

ALL persons having any just demands against the estate of the late

JOHN RUSSELL,

chain manufacturer and blacksmith, of Pictou, deceased, are hereby requested to render the same within eighteen calendar months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to Peter Grant, at the residence of the deceased, who is fully authorised to adjust the concern.

JOHN RUSSELL, Jun'r., } **Exrs**
JAMES McINTYRE, }
PETER GRANT, }

Pictou, Dec'r 7, 1836. m-m

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of the late

JAMES SKINNER, M. D.

deceased, are hereby required to render the same duly attested to, within eighteen calendar months from the date hereof, at the Office of Henry Blackadar, Esquire, Barrister at Law; and all persons in any manner indebted to the said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to

KEN JNO McKENZIE, } **Execu**
JOHN HOLMES, } **tors.**

Pictou, 29th September, 1836. r-m

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of

DONALD McDONALD, (Glenco,)

late of Scots Hill, in the District of Pictou, now deceased, are hereby required to render the same duly attested to, within eighteen calendar months from the date hereof, at the Office of Henry Blackadar, Esquire, Barrister at Law, and all persons that are in any manner indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment

KEN JNO McKENZIE, } **Execu**
PETER CRERAR, } **tors.**

Pictou, 29th September, 1836. r-m

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of the late

HUGH DENOON, Esq.,

of Pictou, will please present the same duly attested to the subscribers, for adjustment; and all persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment.

CATHARINE DENOON, Adm'r.
JAMES PRIMROSE, Adm'r.

Pictou, 22d April, 1836. if

ALL persons having any Legal Demands against the Estate of

ROBERT BROWN,

Blacksmith, late of Middle River, deceased, are hereby notified to render the accounts duly attested, to the subscribers within the space of eighteen calendar months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

MARGARET BROWN, Adm'r.
THOMAS KERR, } **Adm'rs.**
THOMAS McCOUL, }

4th November, 1835. ca-m

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of the late

JESSEY LOGIE,

of Pictou, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within eighteen calendar months from this date; and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, at Halifax.

PETER DONALDSON, Administrator

18th April, 1836.

NOW IN PRESS,
a Work entitled
A GUIDE TO TOWN OFFICERS,

SHOWING
THEIR APPOINTMENT, DUTIES, LIABILITIES AND PRIVILEGES,
According to the Laws of the Province.

BY DANIEL DICKSON.

One Volume, 12mo. about 200 pages. Price 5s.

THE TABLE OF CONTENTS embraces the appointment, Duties, Liabilities, emoluments and privileges, of Overseers Assessors, Collectors, Surveyors, Inspectors, and all other Town Officers who are annually appointed; with appropriate remarks upon each.

Agents to this Paper, and such others as we may send Copies of the Prospectus to, are requested to solicit Subscribers to the above Work, and forward them with the least possible delay, as the number of Copies will be regulated by the amount of Subscribers.

ANNUALS FOR 1837.

THE subscriber has just received a few copies of the following celebrated American Annuals:—

- The Token, The New-Years' Box,
- The Gift, The Religious Souvenir,
- The Pearl, The Violet.
- The Union Annual,

JAS. DAWSON.

Pictou, November 8th, 1836.

SLEIGH BELLS.—A Few dozen for sale by the Subscriber.

J. DAWSON.

November 8, 1836.

INDIA RUBBERS.

Just received from Boston, and for Sale at the stores of Jas Dawson and Robert Dawson,

A FEW pairs very best India Rubber overall Shoes. This is an indispensable article to those who can appreciate the comfort of dry feet. [Nov. 8

To be Sold or Let.

THAT Farm Lot—two miles out of Town, adjoining the Farm of James Kitchon, to the West, containing 50 ACRES, 12 of which are fit for the Plough.

ALSO,

That handsome Lot, lying on the East side of the East River, immediately above the narrows, called Point Pleasant, and formerly the property of William Sutherland; containing

SEVENTEEN ACRES.

The soil is excellent, and nearly all fit for the Plough; there is on the premises a good freestone Quarry; and the water is so deep close to the shore that a Wharf is altogether unnecessary. For further particulars, apply to

JAMES DAWSON.

Nov'r 8, 1836.

LANDING

From Brig COMMERCE, Captain Dixon, from Newcastle, and for sale by the subscriber:

CHAIN CABLES, 1-2, 5-3, 3-4, 7-5 1 1-4 inches; **ANCHORS,** suited for wood, and with iron stocks, from 1 to 13 cwt.; which will be disposed of on reasonable terms.

6th September, 1835. if **GEORGE SMITH**

JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale by the subscriber:

CARBOUS OIL OF VITRIOL, Casks Blue Vitriol, Salt Petre, Soda, Ivory black, Emery, No's 1, 2, & 3, boxes sugar candy, liquorice, Zinc, Chrome Yellow, Crucibles, Arrowroot, Isinglass, Carrhene Moss.

JAMES D. B. FRASER.

September 21. if

FINAL NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late **WILLIAM MORTIMER, Esq.,** will please to take notice that unless they make immediate payment to the subscriber, legal proceedings will be instituted against them without distinction.

Nov. 4.

MARTIN J. WILKINS

NOTICE.

AS the subscriber is called upon to leave the Province, all those due him either by Note of hand or Book accounts, are requested to pay the same on or before the 15th of April ensuing, to save further trouble.

He also offers for Sale, under the same date, his standing property at New Glasgow, and 200 ACRES OF LAND fronting on the road leading to the Garden of Eden, so called.

COLIN MCKAY.

New Glasgow, 28th Nov. 1836.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has opened an Office in the Village of Antigonish, where he intends to reside, and practise as an Attorney.

CHARLES FORTNUM HARRINGTON.

Antigonish, January 3, 1837. b-w

THE SUBSCRIBER

KEEPS constantly for SALE, a large assortment of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

Chemical preparations, Dye Stuffs, oil and water Colours, Apothecaries' Glassware, Perfumery, &c. Every article usually kept for sale by Druggists may be had at his shop, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

JAMES D. B. FRASER, Druggist.

September 21. if

IN THE INFERIOR COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, FOR THE COUNTY OF PICTOU.

CAUSE { **WILLIAM MATHESON, Plaintiff.**
vs
WILLIAM BAILLIE, Defendant.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Sheriff of the County of Halifax, or his Deputy, at the Court House in Pictou, on Wednesday the 15th day of April next ensuing, at one o'clock in the afternoon:

ALL the estate, right, title, interest, claim, property, demand, and equity of redemption, of the above named William Baillie, of, into, and out of all that certain

TRACT OF LAND,

situate, lying, and being in the town plot of New Glasgow, in the County of Pictou, abutted and bounded as follows, viz: beginning at the east side of Glasgow street, where it is intersected by Forbes's street, thence along the north side of Forbes's street, south sixty degrees east; eighty two and one half feet, or until it comes to the south west corner of a lot conveyed to Hugh Fraser; thence north thirty degrees east, along the line of said Hugh Fraser's lot fifty five feet; thence north sixty degrees, west eighty two and one half feet, or until it meets the aforesaid Glasgow street; and thence south thirty degrees west along Glasgow street fifty five feet to the place of beginning;—together with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging.—The same having been taken in execution at the suit of the above named William Matheson, against the said William Baillie, and the equity of redemption thereon as prescribed and provided by law, having expired.

J. J. SAWYER, Sheriff.

By **J. W. HARRIS, his Deputy.**

Thomas Dickson, }

Att'y of Pleas }

Pictou, January 18th, 1837. if

IMPORTED,

In the Brig Squirrel, from New York, and for Sale by the Subscriber:

ROWLAND'S PHILADELPHIA BEST MILL-SAW PLATES, 5 & 6 1/2 ft Do. Do. Circular Saws, of a new and superior construction.

ALSO:

Blacksmiths' BELLOWS, ANVILS & VICES—Carron STOVES, 2 1/2 and 3 ft. lengths. **IRON,** well assorted.

Stove Salt in bags; Pots and Ovens, useful sizes; Large Pots, 20 to 35 gallons each.

GEO. SMITH.

December 20, 1836. c-m

ALMANACS, FOR 1837,

For sale by

J. DAN SOA.

12th October.

THE BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN 25, 1837.

DREADFUL FIRE AT ST. JOHN, N. B.—From letters received in town, and from the Fredericton Gazette of the 18th instant, with which we have been politely favored, we have made some hasty extracts, giving an account of a most distressing fire which occurred at St. John, N. B., on the night between Saturday the 14th and Sunday the 15th instant. Such a calamity is at all times disastrous, but in the depth of a North American winter, it is doubly so. The night of the fire was the coldest we have had this winter, Fahrenheit's thermometer being 10° below zero. We regret to say that our late townsmen, Mr J. Malcolm, Mr W. J. Corbet, and Messrs Robertson & Hatton, are all among the sufferers. The two former, however, succeeded in saving a good deal of their property. All the printing offices were reduced to ashes, except one, and that one it appears was not in a condition to tell the tale of woe. We received papers by last Saturday's mail, from the United States, Canada, or St. John, from which we are led to infer, that the post office must also have been burned down. We will be able to give further details next week.

In the mean time, as some hundreds of families are rendered houseless, and destitute of all the necessities of life, the inhabitants of this place, who have been so long saved from such a calamity, should lose no time in giving some substantial proof of their sympathy for the sufferers. For this purpose, we would recommend that a **MEETING** be held at 7 o'clock, on Thursday evening, at the Royal Oak, to take their case into consideration.

[Extracts from Private Letters]

Nine o'clock, Monday morning, 16th January. Awful has been the last 36 hours, but the tremendous conflagration with which we have been visited, is now nearly at an end. I have just time to give you an account of our disaster. The fire commenced in the store of Robertson & Hatton; they have lost every thing, books, papers, and all,—and no insurance. The fire spread with fearful rapidity. All water st. is gone on the west side, from Merritt's warehouse to Tisdale's corner, and thence down the south wharf to Kinnear's, is a heap of ruins yet blazing. On the east side of water street, from Disbrow's, back buildings included, in rear of the Bank of N. B., to Chadwick's corner all is gone; thence up the south side of the square, to Mr Grade's corner, excepting Peter's Brick building, which is unharmed. From McGrade's corner, down the west side of Prince William street, to Johnston's stairs, all is gone, excepting Sand's buildings, and Walker's stone store. On the east side of Prince William street, Donnelly's corner, and all from that to Nicol's store, inclusive, is burned, except Mr Boyd's and the City Bank. The south wall of Disbrow's brick building, occupied by Miss Farley, being fire proof, saved King street and the rest of the City. The wind was N. West, pretty fresh, and sparks and brands flew frightfully. No vessels were burned, but many had their masts and rigging on fire, and were obliged to cut all away. The steamer *Gazelle* was got under way and dragged the vessels out of the slips as fast as they floated, for it was near low water. The destruction of property is awful; the amount is roughly estimated at £400,000, but as yet all is conjecture."

Another letter, dated St. John, 15th January, says,—The fire raged with incessant fury until 8 this morning, having consumed about 80 buildings, and property to an amount, of which, as yet, we can form no calculation. You will be able to form some idea of the extent of the losses, and suffering, when I tell you, that not a single house is standing between Mrs Boyd's and Miss Farley's, in Prince William street, and that from the Bank of New Brunswick, every thing on the west side of the street is swept down, to the Market square,—of which square, the south side has only remaining, the Attorney General's Brick building;—that from Disbrow's wharf, northwardly, both sides of Water street have been burnt to ashes, and on the south market wharf, not a single store remains. All Ward street is swept off; and Peters' wharf, and Johnston & Nicol's wharves have not a building preserved.

The Bank of New Brunswick nobly withstood the flames, and saved Mrs Boyd's, and consequently the whole of the lower part of Germain street. The City Bank is preserved, I know not how. Mr Black's house is a heap of ashes. Standing at the Commissariat

door, you may survey the whole scene of devastation, which presents to the eye only Peter's brick store remaining, and proving its fire proof capabilities. Excepting this store, the two Banks, and Miss Farley's store, the stone and brick buildings seemed to burn as rapidly as the wooden ones. The scene of horror on the south Market wharf and in Ward street, is beyond description; valuable goods to an immense amount, either burned or thrown over the wharves;—thousands and thousands of casks, puncheons, and barrels of all kinds, piled up on the ship—the streets choked up with furniture and merchandise of all descriptions,—men, women, and children walking about half crazed;—all tend to render our city lamentable indeed.

Tilton had £15,000 worth of goods in store, more than half of which will be utterly lost to him. The Kinross, Street & Ranney, and John Walker, must be among the heaviest losers. The N. B. Insurance Office is heavily in for it of course,—the Central, it is said, some 5 or £6000; the West of Scotland £20,000; and all the American Companies something. Poor Hatfield wholly uninsured;—Mr Black is said to be insured. The printing offices, excepting Chubb's, are all gone; Chubb had his press removed, and cannot get started again soon. George Robinson, and the Woodwards all absent, and their property destroyed. This brief statement, you may rely upon as accurate, and I hope it will relieve you from some of the doubts always attending reports of such matters.

It is reported that four men have been burned to death, and a lady (Mrs W. Reynolds), is said to have died of terror.

REMARKS ON THE GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY OF NOVA-SCOTIA; pp 272 8vo; by A. Gesner, Esq., Surgeon. Halifax: Gossip & Corso.

We notice the appearance of this work with no ordinary pleasure; it is at once an acquisition to Nova Scotia, and to geologists in all parts of the world, as every work must be which adds a new country to the number of those which have been geologically investigated. It has long been a subject of speculative observation that Nova Scotia is rich in Mineral wealth, but Mr Gesner has unfolded the volume of Nature and presented to his readers substantial realities. The familiarity and technical accuracy with which he arranges and treats of the various branches of his subject, display a degree of knowledge and research which we were not prepared to expect. In case however, the reader of this volume should form too high expectations, and suppose that our author has given all that is necessary to be known of the geology of Nova Scotia, we would remind him, that the present work may be viewed only as an introduction; it gives the general outlines of the different formations of the Province, leaving the filling up to be performed by future Geologists, as the progress of improvement and scientific research shall develop them.

There is one circumstance to be regretted; but for which we would attach no blame to the Doctor, namely that this volume like all other works on the Natural History of the Earth, is rendered almost unintelligible to the great mass of English readers, by adhering to the antiquated system of a Latinized nomenclature. Will no master spirit come boldly forward, and free the English Language from this reproach, a reproach to which it has long been subjected by the whole corps of Lawyers, Physicians, Botanists, Zoologists, Mineralogists, &c., who after the manner of the Hindoos, wrap up in impenetrable obscurity from the vulgar eye, all the technicalities of their various professions, and all that is valuable in the Arts and Sciences; by such conduct they insinuate that the English language is so poor that it is incapable of disseminating Scientific Knowledge; thus we maintain it so far from being the case, that in this respect it has left all its predecessors in the background.

Making allowance for this drawback, the Doctor has produced a very excellent, cheap, and, to many, an entertaining hook: he deserves, and we trust will meet with the patronage of a grateful and intelligent Public.

We would drop a hint to the Doctor that his work would sell in thousands in Great Britain and the United States, and we think that he should lose no time in securing and disposing of his copy-right there,

where we cannot help thinking his greatest harvest lies. We detain the reader no longer, but hasten to lay before him an extract from the work.

It is necessary in pursuing an enquiry into the Formations of Nova Scotia, to divide the Province into four distinct Geological Districts. The lines which separate each division, extend from south west to north east nearly, and run in a longitudinal direction with the greatest diameter of the country. If a line be drawn from the Gut of Canso to Yarmouth, lengthwise the Province, crossing the Counties of Sydney, Halifax, Lunenburg, Queen's and Shelburne, it will cover and run in the direction of the Primary and unstratified rocks of Nova Scotia—Hence all the south side of the Province will be called the Primary District, for in it the Primary rocks are most abundant. On the north west side of the Primary District, and extending its whole length from Antigonish to Cape St. Mary, there is an immense tract of country occupied by clay slate (argillite.) Hence the Middle Division of the Province will be called the Clay Slate District. Again, if a line be drawn from Annapolis to Merigonish, and a curve made in the direction of Windsor River, all the remaining part of the Province will be called the Red Sandstone District, including the Coal Fields, through which the Cobequid chain passes. Lastly, the whole of the North Mountains, extending from Mrier Island to Cape Blomidon,—the Five Islands, the Two Islands, Isle Hant, and all the Capes on the north side of the Bay of Fundy, will be called the Trap District, the rocks of which rest upon the Red Sandstone.

It must not be supposed however, that each class of rocks already named, appear always upon the lines that mark those natural divisions. Such is not the fact, for they are variously indented by each other, irregularities and deviations from right lines occur probably in some places to a considerable distance; notwithstanding in each of the divisions thus made, the Rocks from which each District is named are abundantly predominant, and occupy a large extent of country. Many advantages will arise from keeping this very general Geological description in view, for from a knowledge of these facts distinct data are offered the Geologist, that will save him much labor in following up the different associations existing among the secondary strata, and guide the miner while he is seeking for ores. For it would be as vain to search for coal on the South side of Nova Scotia, where granite prevails, as for granite among the sandstones of Cumberland, or grindstones among the trap rocks of Blomidon. It is interesting to observe that the different Formations in Nova Scotia, correspond with those of the United States. In both countries they extend from north east to south west, nearly parallel to the Atlantic coast, having the transition and secondary rocks placed to the northward and westward of the primary formations. The same laws which have operated among the rocks of other countries, have their effects fully exhibited in this Province. And there are few Colonies—perhaps none of the same extent, where so great a variety in the scale of superposition, and so rich a field, is exposed to the natural philosopher, or to those who only seek the pecuniary profit of mining,—as the Province of Nova Scotia. A section of the strata extending from Halifax across the province to Cumberland Basin, would expose a greater variety of rocks and minerals, placed in regular order, than has yet been discovered in any country of a similar magnitude."

Next week we shall present our readers with the Doctor's remarks upon the geological formations of this section of the Province.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.—Last Wednesday evening Mr James Primrose read an interesting Paper on "The Economy of Time," which gave rise to a protracted and amusing debate.

At a recent meeting, the Rev. James Smith, of Stewiacke, and the Rev. Thomas Trotter of Antigonish, were elected Honorary Members of the Institute.

This evening, Mr John Campbell will deliver "A dissertation on Grecian and Roman Literature." Next evening Mr H. Blanchard lectures on "Optics."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—We acknowledge the receipt of No 2 of the "Christian Messenger," and also of the "Acadian Telegraph." They are both respectably got up; the selections they contain are good, and their mechanical execution will bear comparison with most of the periodicals of the day. The former as a medium of communicating Religious and Missionary Intelligence among the numerous Dissenting population of these provinces was much wanted.

CAUTION.

Clerk of Peace Office; Special Sessions.

WHEREAS, many accidents have happened by Boys and other persons sliding and coasting down the hills in the streets of the Town of Pictou,

It is ordered, That all Boys and other persons hereafter found sliding or coasting on the snow or ice, on sleds or sleighs, down the hills, or upon the streets, of the town of Pictou and suburbs thereof, are hereby made liable, upon conviction before any one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Pictou, upon his own view, or upon the oath of one credible witness, to imprisonment; and to find security for his or their good behaviour for the future; and all Magistrates, Constables, and other persons, are hereby required and commanded to be aiding and assisting in bringing to punishment all offenders.

By order of the Sessions,
JAS. SKINNER, Jr. C. P.

Pictou Jan'y 20, 1836.

Those who are Subscribers to **THE NOVASCOTIAN**, in this County and at Arisaig, are informed that their Accounts up to the 31st Dec'r. are now at this Office, where payments will be received and receipts given.

JAMES DAWSON, Agent.

LOST!

ON Water Street, between Mr J. Yorston's corner, and Mr H. Hatton's store, some days ago, **TWO BANK NOTES.**

Whoever has found the same will be thankfully rewarded, by leaving them at this office, where such marks can be given as will identify the property.
January 15th. if

TO LET:

THE SHOP lately occupied by Mr. James Kitchin. Apply to

J. D. B. FRASER.

January 4, 1837. if

HEALTH SECURED,
BY MORISON'S PILLS.

The Vegetable Universal Medicine of the British College of Health;

WHICH has obtained the approbation and recommendation of some thousands, in curing Consumption, Cholera Morbus, Inflammations, Bilious & all Liver Diseases, Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Tick Doloreux, King's Evil, Asthma, Small Pox, Measles, Whooping Cough, Cholera, and all Cutaneous Eruptions—and keep unalterable for years in all Climates. Forming at pleasure the mildest Aperient, or by increasing the dose, the briskest and most efficacious Purgative, capable of giving relief in all cases of disease to which the human system is liable.

The Subscriber has been appointed Agent for the Eastern Division of the Province, for the sale of the above valuable Medicines, of whom only they can be had genuine, with Morison's Directions for their use.

OF WHOM ALSO MAY BE HAD,

A few **BOOKS**, describing the properties, uses, & almost innumerable cases of Cure, effected by this extraordinary Medicine.
Nov'r 23, 1836 **JAMES DAWSON.**

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being about to leave this Province, for a short time, hereby notifies all those indebted to him that he has placed his Books of Account and Promissory Notes in the hands of David Matheson, Esq., Attorney at law, whom he has authorised to collect all sums due thereon, and to give discharges for the same.

ARCHIBALD FRASER.

River John, January 9, 1837. if

FOR SALE.

ALL that Tenement and building in Pictou, bounding on High Street and James Street; formerly owned by Hugh McKay deceased, and now occupied by Mr Marcus Gunn and others, with all the appurtenances and outhouses thereunto belonging. The house and premises may be viewed, and the boundaries pointed out, upon application to Mr Geo. McKay, Pictou, by whom, or the Subscriber, the terms of sale, which are liberal, may be made known.
JAMES BAIN.

Halifax, August 8th, 1836. if

hope will meet with extensive support. The will be very useful as a reporter of Legislative and Judicial proceedings.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION, held in the Rev. D. Ross's Meeting house, East River, 19th January, 1837; James Ross in the chair.

After prayer, by the Chairman, the following Gentlemen reported themselves as Delegates from the Societies annexed to their names:

	No of Members.
Mr M. Archibald } Pictou,	93
James Dawson, } Donald Fraser, Middle River,	73
James Grant, } Fraser, and } E & W.Br. E R. Society	203
Sam Robieson, } Rod'k McGregor, } Fraser, Esq'r, } E. River, L Settlement	265
Rev. David Roy, } James Ross, West River,	320
McKenzie, Mill Brook	64

After the above named Gentlemen had reported the state of their several Societies, the destitute condition of the Temperance information—of that portion of the inhabitants occupying the Back Settlements of the County, was taken into consideration, when it was unanimously resolved, that the Rev. J. Ross, Messrs J. Dawson and R. McGregor, be a Committee to get an Address in the Gaelic Language drawn up, pointing out the evils and remedy of intemperance,—to get 1000 copies of them printed, and employ an agent to circulate them amongst the Highland population of the County, and that the Societies represented at this Convention, engage to pay the expense thereof.

Resolved,—That the Rev. James Ross be appointed to represent the various Temperance Societies in this County, at the General Convention to be held at Halifax, in November next.

Resolved,—That next County Convention be held in the Town of Pictou, on the 3d Wednesday of Jan'y 1838, of which due notice is to be given.

The Meeting closed with prayer, by the Rev. Mr. Roy.

The following Proclamation was issued on the 17th instant, by the command of his Excellency Sir Colin Campbell:—

"Whereas, it has been represented to me, that depredations have, at various times heretofore, been committed upon the Crown Lands within this Province, by persons without authority, cutting and carrying away timber and wood, and committing other trespasses thereon.

And whereas, it is deemed expedient to take effectual means for the prevention of such trespasses, and for the punishment of persons committing the same—I have therefore thought fit to direct the Commissioners of Crown Lands, by the aid of their several Deputies, while in the discharge of their respective duties, as they shall enquire as to all such depredations, and to report the circumstances of each case coming within their knowledge, with the names of the trespassers and the nature of the proofs to be adduced against them, to the Office of His Majesty's Attorney General. And I have further directed the Law Officers of the Crown to prosecute in all such cases, where, in their opinion, the evidence will be sufficient to support the prosecution; of which all persons are desired to take notice and govern themselves accordingly."

DIED,

On Friday morning last, after a lingering and severe illness, which he bore with singular patience and resignation, the Rev. John McLean, A. M. Endowed with great natural talents, these he cultivated with assiduous care. He was distinguished as a Preacher; faithful in the discharge of the several duties of the Pastoral Office. He was active and public spirited, and formed one of the brightest ornaments of the Church to which he belonged. His charge in Richibucto he was obliged to relinquish, in consequence of ill health. Whether we view Mr McLean as a Scholar and Theologian, a Minister, or a Christian, we will discover much in his character to esteem and admire. He has left a widow and five children.

NOTICE TO CUSTOMERS.

THE subscriber in expectation of a large supply of Goods in the ensuing spring, will sell his present stock at greatly reduced prices.

R. DAWSON.

Pictou, January 4, 1837. if

WINE.—A few quarter casks light Madeira, for sale by **ROSS & PRIMROSE.**

lands, in accordance with the Laws of the Province, in such case made and provided.

JAMES SKINNER,

Clerk of the Sessions.

Pictou, January 6th 1837.

FALL, 1836.

THE Subscriber has received per the ANN from Liverpool, and the ACADIAN from Greenock **A very complete Assortment OF IRON-MONGERY, HARDWARE, AND CUTLERY, &c.**

Very superior half-bleached COTTONS, fine yd. wide SHIRTINGS, Checks and Stripes and Woolens—suitable to the season. Fur Caps.

ALSO ON HAND—A small assortment of **SADDLERY, Mill Saws, Plough and Fanner Mountings, a variety of Mirrors, a few sets Tea and Coffee China, Groceries, Shoes Leather, Stone ware, Powder and Shot, &c. No. 1 Herring and Mackerel:**

Which will be sold, on the most moderate terms; and the highest price will be given, either in exchange for Goods or in Cash or Flour, Meal, Pork, and Butter.

R. DAWSON.

Water street, Pictou, 1st Nov'r, 1836.

FOR SALE,

AT A LOW PRICE,

A Valuable tract of LAND, belonging to the heirs of the late John Tulles, lying on the Northern side of the East Branch of River John, bounded by Lands granted to Robert Patterson and others, and containing

FIVE HUNDRED ACRES.

Apply to **Abram Patterson, Esquire, Pictou,** or to **Messrs Young, Halifax.**

October 5, 1836. if

JUST RECEIVED

Ex Schr. Greyhound from Quebec, and for Sale by the Subscriber, wholesale or retail.

18 CASKS best bending cut NAILS, assorted.

1 case **MACHINE CARDS.**

ALSO—TO CLOSE CONSIGNMENTS, 3 Casks, containing Herbert's Liquid and Paste Blacking; 20 dozen Salmon Twines; 1 handsome Cooking Stove. **JAS DAWSON.**

Pictou, November, 1836.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS, consisting of—Gentlemen's **CAPS,** Ladies' and Gentlemen's **BOOTS & SHOES,** Ladies' **APRONS,** &c. for sale by **ROSS & PRIMROSE.**

rectly under the stones, it follows, that, by this arrangement of things, the corn would fall into the stream. Having made these preparations, the miller locked his house door, and went to bed. About midnight, Donald arrived with his people, and some sacks of dry corn; and finding every thing, as he thought, in good order in the mill, he filled the hopper, and let on the water. The machinery revolved with more than ordinary rapidity; the grain sank fast in the hopper; but not a particle of it came out where he was wont to receive it into his bag as meal. Donald the Proud, and his gillies, were all aghast. Frantic with rage he and they ran up and down; and in their hurry to do every thing, they succeeded in doing nothing. At length Donald perceived, what even the obscurity of the night could not hide, a continued long white line of fair provender flowing down the middle of the stream, that left not a doubt as to where his corn was discharging itself. But he could neither guess how this strange phenomenon was produced, nor how the evil was to be cured. After much perplexity, he thought of turning off the water. But here the wily miller had also been prepared for him, having so contrived matters, that the pole, or handle connecting the sluice with the inside of the mill, had fallen off as soon as the water was let on the wheel. Baffled at all points, Donald was compelled at last to run to the miller's house. Finding the door locked, he knocked and bawled loudly at the window; and, on the miller demanding to know who was there, he did his best to explain, in broken English, the whole circumstance of the case. The miller heard him to an end; and, turning himself in his bed, he coolly replied, "strong is the hand of God!" Donald Unasach gnashed his teeth, tried the door again, returned to the window, and, humbled by the circumstances, repeated his explanation and entreaties for help. "Te meal toun te purn to te teil! hoigh, hoigh!" "I thought ye had been over weel practeesed in the business to let ony sic mischanter come ower ye, Donald," replied the imperturbable lowlander, "but, you know, strong is the hand of God!" The mountaineer now lost all patience. Drawing his dirk, and driving it through the window, he began to strike it so violently against the stones on the outside of the wall, that he illuminated the house with a shower of fire, and showed the terrified inmates the ferocious countenance of him who wielded the weapon. "Te meal to te mill, te mutter to te mailer," sputtered out Donald, in the midst of his wrath, meaning to imply, that, if the miller would only come and help him, he should have all his dues in future. Partly moved by this promise, but still more by his well-grounded fears, the miller arose at last, put the mill to rights, and ground the rest of the corn. And tradition tells us that after this the mill-dues were regularly paid, and the greatest harmony subsisted between Donald Unasach and the miller of Glenquoich.

WHAT THE LADIES CAN DO.—On the 4th Sept. last an address was delivered before the New Hampton Female Temperance Society, by Dr Massy, of Dartmouth College. This society consists of upwards of 100 young ladies, who pledge themselves not only to abstain from all intoxicating drinks, and use their influence against them, but never to connect themselves for life with any person who uses them.—*North Hampton Register.*

SALE OF A WIFE.—It is gratifying to observe that the ladies do not participate in the depreciation to which other marketable commodities in general have of late been subject:—"On Saturday week last, a husband conveyed his wife into the market of Halifax, (Eng.) for sale; and though the sum of five shillings has hitherto been the average price of a wife thus

exposed, yet so highly did the husband recommend his rib to the multitude, that she was ultimately disposed of for a sovereign."

CURIOUS HALFPENNY.—There is at present in the possession of Mr Anderson, postmaster Cullon, Bri fishire, a halfpenny of George II. dated 1709, which divides by a screw, scarcely perceptible to the eye, and opens like one of the circular snuff-boxes. Within the halfpenny was found a sixpence of the reign of George II. and a slip of paper bearing the following date and inscription:—"May 7th, 1804. I am to inform H. T. where I am, if I live; in this day seven years, which will be May 7, 1811." The coin was discovered in course of circulation by the present owner; and is conjectured to have been thus ingeniously constructed by some unfortunate individual who, immured in a French prison, who probably contrived this mode of informing his friends of his situation; while the circumstances seem to prove that the coin, or at least its contents, never reached its destination.—*Scotsman.*

FEELING FOR ANOTHER.—A Quaker once hearing a person tell how much he felt for another, who was suffering and needed his assistance, drily asked him, "Friend, hast thou felt in thy pocket for him?"

A FEELING REPLY.—Milton was asked by a friend, whether he would instruct his daughters in the languages, to which he replied—"No, Sir! one tongue is sufficient for a woman."

THE BOWERY THEATRE, N. York which was destroyed by fire, in September last, has been rebuilt, and is to be opened on the second of January, under the management of Mr Dinacord, the present lessee of the Franklin theatre.

A HIGHLAND CABINET-MAKER.—A young Highlander was apprenticed to a cabinet-maker in Glasgow, and got, as a first job, a chest of veneered drawers to clean and polish. After a sufficient time had elapsed, as the foreman thought, for doing the work assigned him, he enquired whether he was ready with the drawers yet? "Oich no, it's a tough job; I've almost taken the skin off my own two hands before I'll get it off the drawers." "What!" replied the startled director of the plane and chisel, "you are not taking the veneering off, you blockhead?" "What I'll do then, sir? I could not surely put on a polish before I'll get the bark off!"—*Laird of Logan.*

POLITENESS OF THE MILITARY.—An officer in India, who had been just raised from the ranks for his gallantry, being invited by the Governor's lady, as a marked compliment, to take wine. "No ma'am, I thank you," replied the unsophisticated hero—"I never takes wine; but I'm a tiger at beer!"

THREE GREAT PHYSICIANS.—The bed-side of the celebrated Dumoulin, a few hours before he breathed his last, was surrounded by the most eminent Physicians of Paris, who affected to believe that his death would be an irreparable loss to the profession. "Gentlemen," said Dumoulin, "you are in error—I shall leave behind me three distinguished Physicians." Being pressed to name them, as each expected to be included in the trio, he answered, "Water, Exercise, and Diet."

- AGENTS FOR THE BEE.**
Charlottetown, P. E. I.—Mr. DENNIS REDDEN.
Miramichi—Rev. JOHN McCURDY.
St. John, N. B.—Mr. A. R. TRURO.
Halifax—Messrs. A. & W. MCKINLAY.
Truro—Mr. CHARLES BLANCHARD.
Antigonish—Mr. ROBERT PURVIS.
Guyshora—ROBERT HARTSHORN, Esq.
Tatmagouche—Mr. JAMES CAMPBELL.
Wallace—DANIEL McFARLANE, Esq.
Aschet—JOHN S. BALLAINS, Esq.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From Lauder's Account of the Moray Floods.

THE MILLER AND THE FREEBOOTER.

In Glenquoich, in Aberdeenshire, in the early part of last century, there was a corn-mill erected for the use of the neighbourhood, and as the construction and management of such machines were ill understood in that part of Scotland at the time, a miller was brought from the low country to superintend it. In this neighbourhood there lived at that time a certain Donald Mackenzie, a hero remarkable for his haughty and imperious manner, and known by the appellation of *Donald Unasach*, or *Donald the Proud*. Being a native of Glenquoich, he knew as little of the English language as the miller did of Gaelic. He was an outlaw, addicted to freebooting, and of so fierce and unruly a temper that the whole country stood in awe of him. One circumstance regarding him struck every one with superstitious awe, creating much conjecture among those around him; he was never known to be without abundance of meal, and he was never known to carry any corn to the mill.

But the sagacious miller of Glenquoich soon discovered, that, in order to bilk him of his proper mill-dues, the carter was in the habit of bringing his grain to the mill in the night, and grinding it, and carrying it off before morning. To charge him with his fraud, was too dangerous to attempt. But the miller ventured to ask him now and then, quietly, how he did for meal, as he never brought any corn to the mill; to which the freebooter never returned another answer than one in Gaelic, signifying that "strong is the hand of God!"

Provoked at last the miller determined to take his own way of curing the evil; and, having some previous notion of the next nocturnal visit of his unwelcome customer, he took care, before leaving the mill in the evening, to remove the bush, or that piece of wood which is driven into the eye of the nether millstone, for the purpose of keeping the spindle steady in passing through the upper stone. He also stopped up the spout through which the meal discharged itself; and as the mill was one of those old-fashioned machines, where the water-wheel moved horizontally, and di-

not to act under the influence of excited feelings.

Mr Doyle had stated, when he rose before, that he was not then prepared to forward any motion. He was too astonished at the contents of the message, and never anticipated that the desires of the House were to be so treated. But if it were not for the little party which the Council had in that House, ready to advocate and approve their every proceeding, the insult of that day would never have been offered. When he looked at the message, and when he heard gentlemen say that the House had overstepped its rights, and violated the privileges of the other branch, it was natural for him to feel concerned, for if there was any sin in the Resolutions, it belonged to him, and the Council may reasonably think that he stood in need of their prayers. But where was the offensive expression? Were the resolutions half as violent as those of the preceding year? As to the observation that it was unconstitutional to send up so large a committee, he had examined into the mode pursued in England, and had found that it was the invariable practice to send twice as many commoners as the Lords they were to meet. He thought that the Council would eventually be obliged to open their doors; he did not mean by physical force, but by the irresistible power of public opinion.

Mr Howe rose under some embarrassment. From the remarks made by hon. and learned Members, upon what had fallen from him when the Council's Message was read—he began to fear, that unaccustomed as he was to the excitement of public debate, he had not yet attained the calmness of mind, and the subdued tones, so desirable in legislative deliberation. If, said he, I have raised my voice too high—if I have been influenced by passion, at the shock which my feelings received from the insulting character of the Council's Message, perhaps excuse may be found in the example set me by some of those learned and Gentleman who took part in yesterday's debate. I have observed, from the commencement of the Session, that it appears to be the studied object of certain Members to have it believed, that those Gentlemen who have acted with me, have a desire to proceed by violence, and to lead the House into offensive measures. It will, I trust, soon be felt and understood that we have no such disposition. I have been charged by the learned Member from Windsor with attempting to stir up the populace to offer violence to his Majesty's Council. But I can confidently appeal to any man, who knows any thing of my public life, and ask where are the evidences of such a disposition? In the course of my life, I have occasionally been placed in situations, where a word would have created tumult and instigated to acts of violence, but I have been the uniform advocate of peace. I want reform—but I wish to obtain it—not by violence or physical strength, but by the calm though effective operation of public opinion—and my advice has invariably been, keep the peace, but fight the enemy within the ring of the Constitution and the law; and I will explain how the idea, which seemed so offensive to hon. and learned Gentleman, arose in my mind. Two or three years ago it was matter of grave discussion—not among the rabble, but among the more respectable and substantial part of the Community—whether, as a last resort, it would not be worth while for some hundreds of well-dressed people to walk into the other end of the building, and try how the Council would vindicate their system of exclusion. This desire has from time to time been revived—but, whenever it has been mentioned, I have begged, for Heaven's sake, that the people would abstain—to trust in those who thought with them—to wait either until the privilege was conceded by the good sense of the Council

itself, or obtained by the application of constitutional remedies. Sir, a good deal has been said about the rights of His Majesty's Council—a good deal about the rights of this House—but some Gentleman seem disposed to forget those broad and inalienable rights of the people, to whom both are indebted for their creation—and for whose benefit alone they are sustained. And, Sir, let us for a moment calmly review the condition in which the people of this Province are now placed. His Majesty chooses to exercise the right of creating one entire Branch of the Legislature—but how does he fill up the seats around that Board? Four fifths of the population are insulted, by his choosing a dignitary from one particular Church, while the religious Representatives of Dissenters are excluded. If, Sir, this was a mere theoretical objection, and if it arose out of narrow sectarian prejudice, I should be ashamed to urge it here; but I trust I shall be able to show that the effect of the Bishop's influence at that Board, is felt throughout every town and village of the Country, in the distribution of the public patronage. I may mention here, that out of the large body of Presbyterians, comprising 9,000 people more than the Church of England, only three have seats in His Majesty's Council—that of the 20,000 Catholics but one is to be found there, while not one of the numerous bodies of Baptists and Methodists has the honour of being a Member. Are not those, things which the people have a right to enquire into? Scarcely can a paltry School commission be created throughout the country, but it must contain a majority of members of the Church—while, perhaps, a boy who has scarcely escaped from robbing Orchards and henroosts at Windsor, is placed in the Commission over the heads of old grey headed Clergymen, who have been preaching the Gospel in the country before he was born. And yet we are to be reproached, forsooth, by those who do these things, with a want of respect for religion, and reverence for the Clergy. But I pass from the effects of this appointment. Another of these Gentlemen presides over the Customs of the Province—a department which involves large and responsible duties—and absorbs immense sums for its maintenance. Let me remind you of the effect produced by having at the head of that department a Member of His Majesty's Council. Formerly the officers of that department received burthensome fees—this House contended for the abolition of those fees, and for a fair and economical system of collection—but the presence of the Collector and his friends in the other end of the Building brought the whole influence of that body to oppose the measures of this House, to hang like a dead weight upon the deliberations, and defeat the acts of this Assembly; and the result was, that instead of six or seven thousand pounds, which were amply sufficient for the support of that Department, being taken, ten thousand pounds are annually spent for that purpose. We now come to the Excise—it too must have its Representative in the Legislative Council. The salaries of that Department are not, it is true, so high as those of the Customs, but the presence of its chief officer in the Council brings the whole influence of that extensive branch of the public service to sustain its measures whenever its acts bring it into collision with this House, and every petty Deputy in a country village turns up his nose at this Assembly. Look at another Member, Sir, a gentleman who should never have had a seat at that Board. The ermine of justice should be kept pure and unsoiled; if political agitation distract the country, and throw the two Houses into collision, there should at least be one spotless tribunal to which all with confidence may appeal. But mark the effect, year after year have the Judges taken from the pockets of the

People of this Province one thousand pounds in fees, to which they have as much right as I have to take your hat. We are told they claim under ancient custom, but would they allow their own property to be taken with such a justification.

But the Judges have an immense influence over the Bar—the Chief Justice, from his position, is the distributor of patronage, and seven nights of that Body feel that those exactions are unjust, which they dare not dispute. A young man would run a very serious risk, in quarrelling with the Chief Justice at the outset of his professional life. But ask yourself for a moment, how long the two branches of the Legislature would be in disposing of those fees, were not the Chief Justice a member of the Upper Branch? and would it be quite out of the question to suppose, that the answer to the subject, transmitted by his Excellency to-day, proceeded from any influence used by Gentlemen in the other end of the building, with the Colonial Secretary across the water? I cannot for a moment suspect His Majesty's Council of interfering by secret despatches, with the conclusions arrived at in Downing-Street; but perhaps the learned Gentleman from Cumberland will testify to their freedom from such imputations, by the results of his political experience. If the members of Council could interfere, to defeat the views of this House, with respect to the Outports, perhaps they might endeavor in the same way to protect their own emoluments. Year after year have we been struggling for a sound Currency, but it pleased His Majesty, in creating this independent Body, to choose only five of us members from one mercantile minded concern. He looked to the eight old Bankers, and naturally enough concluded, that as they were very wealthy they were very wise; and as they had the same interest at heart, he presumed that there would generally be among them great unanimity of opinion, and unanimous they have been upon all occasions, to the loss and distraction of the People. At this moment we have before us the contemptuous reply of the Council to our strong but respectful remonstrance; and year after year have the Bills sent up from this Assembly, fixing a standard of value, been destroyed in the other end of the building, and to this hour we have one Currency for the rich and another for the poor. Sir, if we were told that such a Body as this, combining such powers and exercising them after this fashion, existed in any other country, in Turkey for instance, would we not shudder, and form but a low estimate of the degree of freedom and happiness it enjoyed. But, Sir, let us suppose that a Body, thus constituted, having interests so variously opposed to the interests of the people, is unwilling to admit them to hear and see what they say and do; suppose that in provocation to the anxiety of the country to scrutinize their conduct, their desire for secrecy and exclusion increases—suppose that for years they elude to a practice which this Assembly, freely chosen from the Body of the People, can never assume—which the Peers of England dare not, for their heads, adopt—and suppose that their monopoly of power and patronage gives them the means of always influencing and corrupting a portion of this House, while their possession of permanent Salaries takes from the majority here the Constitutional check of stopping the supplies, is it wonderful if the people should—finding themselves and their Representatives powerless, and their inalienable rights refused—sometimes feel that it might be wise and necessary to take matters into their own hands.

In England, Sir, and it is a free and proud country—I am never tired of looking to her for examples—a single vote of the House of Commons turns out a ministry; or, by stopping the

THE COUNCIL DOORS AND MESSAGE.

Saturday the 11th Feb. having been named to take up the Committee's Message, Mr John Young, after a short address, moved two Resolutions, the first disclaiming any intention on the part of the House, from violating the privileges of the Council, expressing regret at the sudden interruption of the conference by Committee, and disapprobation of the obstinacy with which the Council resisted the declared will of the People, in keeping the public shut out from their deliberations, contrary to the example of the Mother Country and all her other Colonies.

The second Resolution went to justify the conduct of the House in dismissing their Chaplain, on the ground that the prayers of the many are likely to be more efficacious than those of one selected always from the established Church

Mr Hume then addressed the House for about an hour and a half, on the general structure and conduct of the Council, and situation of the country, and concluded by submitting twelve Resolutions, as an amendment to those of Mr Young. These were in substance as follows:—

The first appoints a Committee to draw up an address to his Majesty. The second deprecates the present mode of Council making, and the entire absence of proper qualifications in the present Board. The third points out some of its practical workings. The fourth and fifth charges the system with injustice and partiality in allowing one religious denomination to be represented and none other. The sixth shows that this leads to an injurious system of favouritism in every department. The seventh points out the danger to the public of such family and commercial connections as exist in the Council. The eighth complains of the control the Council have assumed over the Casual and Territorial Revenues of the Country. The ninth pronounces it unwise and injurious that the Chief Justice should have a seat at the Council Board. The tenth denounces the unconstitutional and insulting practice still pertinaciously adhered to by the Council, of shutting out the public from their deliberations. The eleventh draws a contrast between the British Ministry and the Council of Nova Scotia, showing that the former are responsible to the People, but that the latter are not—thus rendering the people of this Province, and their representatives powerless, and possessing no effectual control over the local Government. The twelfth points out the remedy, viz. that His Majesty be implored either to grant an Elective Council, or such other reconstruction of the local Government, as will insure responsibility to the Commons, and confer upon the people of this Province, what they value above all other possessions—the blessings of the British Constitution.

NOT TO BE 'DRAWN.'—A son of the Emerald Isle, who happened to be on a voyage where the passengers had to sleep a night at sea, was pressed by his comrades to go to bed at the usual hour, but strenuously refused. On being asked the reason, he replied, "I paid for the whole passage, and I've think I'll go to bed and lose a night's sail?"

A GOOD HORSE.—A man once went to purchase a horse of a quaker. "Will he draw well?" asked the buyer. "There will be pleased to see him draw"—answered Nehemiah. The bargain was closed, and the farmer tried his horse, but he would not stir! He returned— "That horse will not draw an inch." "I did not tell thee he would draw, friend," said the quaker, "I only remarked that there would be pleased to see him draw; and so should I, but he never would gratify me in that respect.

SPECIAL SESSIONS.

WHEREAS upon the application of the Overseers of the Poor, for the Township of Pictou, it has been alleged that the Freeholders of the Township have neglected to make an adequate and sufficient provision for the support and maintenance of the poor, as directed and required by Law. Notice is hereby given, that a Special Session of the Peace will be held in the Court House, in the Town of Pictou, on Tuesday, the seventh day of March next, at twelve o'clock noon of the same day, and shall continue open for the purpose of amending the said Town in such sum as shall then and there appear to the said Court as necessary for said purpose. Also to nominate and appoint assessors for the aforesaid purpose, and an overseer of poor for the Town of Pictou, to act in conjunction with the overseer now acting.

By order of the Justices,
JAS SKINNER, Jr. C. Pence.
Pictou, 17th Feby. 1837.

FALL, 1836.

THE Subscriber has received per the ANN from Liverpool, and the ACADIAN from Greenock A very complete Assortment OF IRON- & CONGERY, HARDWARE, AND CUTLERY, &c. Very superior half-bleached COTTONS, fine yd. wide SHIRTINGS, Checks and Stripes and Woolens—suitable to the season Fur Caps.

ALSO ON HAND—A small assortment of SADDLERY, Mill Saws, Plough and Fanner Mountings, a variety of Mirrors, a few sets Tea and Coffee Chests, Groceries, Shoe Leather, Stone ware, Powder and Shot, &c. No. 1 Herring and Mackerel:

Which will be sold, on the most moderate terms; and the highest price will be given, either in exchange for Goods or in Cash or Flour, Meal, Pork, and Butter
R. DAWSON.
Water street, Pictou, 1st Nov'r, 1836.

NOW IN PRESS,
a Work entitled
A GUIDE TO TOWN OFFICERS,
SHOWING
THEIR APPOINTMENT, DUTIES, LIABILITIES AND PRIVILEGES,
According to the Laws of the Province.

BY DANIEL DICKSON.
One Volume, 12mo. about 200 pages. Price 5s.

THE TABLE OF CONTENTS embraces the appointment, Duties, Liabilities, emoluments and privileges, of Overseers, Assessors, Collectors, Surveyors, Inspectors, and all other Town Officers who are annually appointed; with appropriate remarks upon each.

Agents to this Paper, and such others as we may send Copies of the Prospectus to, are requested to solicit Subscribers to the above Work, and forward them with the least possible delay, as the number of Copies will be regulated by the amount of Subscribers.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber intending to quit the Province in the Spring of the year, offers for sale his

FARM, STOCK, FURNITURE, &c. as it now stands, situated on the West River of Pictou, seven miles from town, on the road leading to Halifax, and intersected by the roads leading from Roge's Hill, Loch Broom, Albin Mines, Green Hill, &c. all of which meet on the property; the new bridge on the river crosses at the door, forming one of the most desirable stations for business to be found in the county, with every prospect of its soon becoming a thriving village. Three sides of the property front the roads, which will cause it to be highly valuable hereafter, should the possessor wish to dispose of any part of it in Lots. The land is of first quality, well watered, and long dry; it abounds in firestone of good quality for building, and a sufficiency of wood for fencing, &c. Possession will be given in May. For further particulars apply to Mr N. Beck, in Pictou, or to ALEXANDER FORSYTH, West River, 20th December, 1836. if

FIRE INSURANCE NOTICE.

THE Protect on Insurance Company of Hartford having instructed their Agent at Halifax to object to new Insurance nor to grant any further renewals from this date; notice is hereby given, that all Insurance against fire heretofore effected through the Agency of the subscriber—either under the original policies, or by renewed receipts—which may terminate or expire hereafter, from this date, can only be continued by a new and formal application, (to amount, rates of premium, &c.) as in the case of the original Insurance; and such as have hereof effected at the "Æolus" and "Protection" Offices, shall be allowed, de novo, at the office of the "Hartford" Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn by the subscriber, their Agent at Halifax, for Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland. It is requested to be particularly understood, that the Agent does not feel himself bound to continue, after a yearly policy has expired, any Insurances at the same rate as before, as the character of the risk may change, or the views of the Company alter as to premiums; and at present he has positive orders to increase the rate of premium on a certain class of risks as they shall severally be offered for continuation.

J LEANDER STARR.
Halifax, 6th Feby 1837.
N. B. The Subscriber having resigned the Sub Agencies of the above named Insurance offices, those making applications in future, relative to Insurance, will please do so by letter (post paid), or personally to Mr Starr, Halifax.
J. DAWSON.
Pictou, Feby 15, 1837.

HEALTH SECURED,
BY MORISON'S PILLS,
The Vegetable Universal Medicine of the British College of Health;

WHICH has obtained the approbation and recommendation of some thousands, in curing Consumption, Cholera Morbus, Inflammations, Bilious & all Liver Diseases, Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Tick Doloroux, King's Evil, Asthma, Small Pox, Measles, Whooping Cough, Cholera, and all Cutaneous Eruptions—and keep unalterable for years in all Climates. Forming at pleasure the mildest Aperient, or by increasing the dose, the briskest and most efficacious Purgative, capable of giving relief in all cases of disease to which the human system is liable.

The Subscriber has been appointed Agent for the Eastern Division of the Province, for the sale of the above valuable Medicines, of whom only they can be had genuine, with Morison's Directions for their use.
OF WHOM ALSO MAY BE HAD,
A few BOOKS describing the properties, uses, & almost innumerable cases of Cure, effected by this extraordinary Medicine.
Nov'r 23, 1826 JAMES DAWSON.

WRAPPING PAPER.
THE Subscriber has received a consignment of wrapping paper, which he will sell at the following low prices, viz:
Small size, 4s. 6d. per ream.
Large do 6s. 9d. " do.
THOS. G. TAYLOR.
Pictou, Feb. 13, 1837. m-m

NOTICE.
AS the subscriber is called upon to leave the Province, all those due him either by Note of hand or Book accounts are requested to pay the same on or before the 15th of April ensuing, to save further trouble.
He also offers for Sale, under the same date, his standing property at New Glasgow, and 200 ACRES OF LAND fronting on the road leading to the Garden of Eden, so called.
COLIN MCKAY.
New Glasgow, 28th Nov. 1836.

JUST RECEIVED
Ex Schr. Greyhound from Quebec, and for Sale by the Subscriber, wholesale or retail
18 CASKS best bending cut NAILS, assorted
1 CASE MACHINE CARDS.
ALSO—TO CLOSE ASSIGNMENTS,
3 Casks containing Herbert's Liquid and Paste Blacking; 20 dozen Salmon Twines; 1 handsome Cooking Stove.
JAS DAWSON.
Pictou, November, 1836.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intending to leave the Province, and all those that are indebted to him by Notes of or book debts, are requested to pay the same on or before the 25th April, ensuing, to save further trouble; and those having claims on him will please present them for adjustment.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
not disposed of by private bargain, on the same date,
All his Landed Property,
STOCK, FARMING UTENSILS, HOUSE-
HOLD FURNITURE, BLACK-SMITH
TOOLS, &c. &c.

— 17 Acres of excellent Land, a large dwelling house, frame Barn, and Black-smith Shop, on the premises. The property is elegantly situated for business of any kind, being adjoining lands belonging to the **Three Mile Inn**, and fronting on the West side of the road, at its junction with the road leading to Peter John. For terms of sale and other particulars, apply to

JOHN HENDERSON,
February 22. Bucksmith.

ANNUALS FOR 1837.

THE subscriber has just received a few copies of the following celebrated American Annuals:—
The Token, The New-Years' B x,
The Gift, The Religious Souvenir,
The Pearl, The Violet.

The Union Annual, **JAS. DAWSON.**
Pictou, November 8th, 1836.

SLEIGH BELLS.—A Few dozen for sale by the Subscriber.
J. DAWSON.
November 8, 1836.

INDIA RUBBERS.

Just received from Boston and for Sale at the stores of **Jas. Dawson and Robert Dawson,**
A FEW pairs very best India Rubber overall Shoes. This is an indispensable article to those who can appreciate the comfort of dry feet. [Nov. 8

To be Sold or Let.

THAT Farm Lot—two miles out of Town, adjoining the Farm of James Kitchen, to the West, containing 50 ACRES, 12 of which are fit for the plough.

ALSO,

That handsome Lot, lying on the East side of the Gut River, immediately above the narrows, called **Point Pleasant**, and formerly the property of William Baberland; containing

SEVENTEEN ACRES.

The soil is excellent, and nearly all fit for the Plough. There is on the premises a good freestone Quarry, and the water is so deep close to the shore that a Wharf altogether unnecessary. For further particulars, apply to

JAMES DAWSON.
Nov'r 8, 1836.

LANDING

Sam Brig **COMMERCE,** Captain **DIXON,** from Newcastle, and for sale by the subscriber:

CHAIN CABLES, 1-2, 5-8, 3-4, 7-8 1 1-4 inches; **ANCHORS,** suited for wood, and with iron stocks, from 1 to 13 cwt.; which will be disposed of on reasonable terms.

6th September, 1836. if **GEORGE SMITH**

JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale by the subscriber:
CARBO'S OIL OF VITRIOL, Casks Blue Vitriol, Salt Petre, Soda, Ivory black, Strychnine, No's 1, 2, & 3, boxes sugar candy, liquorice, Sec. Chrome Yellow, Crucibles, Arrowroot, Isinglass, Sargreene Moss.

JAMES D. B. FRASER
if
September 21.

ALMANACS, FOR 1837,

with an Appendix containing the Names of the **MEMBERS OF THE NEW PARLIAMENT.**

For sale by **J. DAWSON.**

OATS.—Cash will be given by Ross and Primrose for **OATS**, during the winter.
November 30. if

ADMINISTRATION NOTICES.

ALL persons having any just demands against the estate of the late

JOHN McDONALD,

of Merigonish, deceased, are requested to render the same, duly attested, within eighteen calendar months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to **DUNCAN McDONALD, Esq'r.**
Little Harbour, 11th Jan'y, 1837 m-m

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of

JOHN DOULL,

late of Point Breuly, Merchant, deceased, are hereby requested to render the same duly attested to, at the office of Henry Blackadar, Esquire, Barrister at Law, Pictou, within eighteen calendar months from the date hereof; and all persons in any manner indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment

JANE DOULL, Administratrix.
Point Breuly, 20th October, 1836 if

ALL persons having any just demands against the estate of the late

JOHN RUSSELL,

ham manufacturer and blacksmith, of Pictou, deceased, are hereby requested to render the same within eighteen calendar months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to Peter Grant, at the residence of the deceased, who is fully authorised to adjust the concern

JOHN RUSSELL, Jun'r, } Exrs
JAMES MCINTYRE, } Exrs
PETER GRANT, } Exrs
Pictou, Dec'r 7, 1836. m-m

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of the late

JAMES SKINNER, M. D.

now deceased, are hereby requested to render the same duly attested to, within eighteen calendar months from the date hereof, at the Office of Henry Blackadar, Esquire, Barrister at Law; and all persons in any manner indebted to the said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to

KEN JNO McKENZIE, } Execu
JOHN HOLMES, } tors
Pictou, 29th September 1836. r-m

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of

DONALD McDONALD, (Gleno)

late of Scots Hill, in the District of Pictou, now deceased, are hereby required to render the same duly attested to, within eighteen Calendar months from the date hereof, at the Office of Henry Blackadar, Esquire, Barrister at Law, and all persons that are in any manner indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment

KEN JNO McKENZIE, } Execu
PETER CRERAR, } tors.
Pictou, 29th September, 1836. r-m

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of the late

JESSEY LOGIE,

of Pictou, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within eighteen Calendar months from this date; and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, at Halifax.

PETER DONALDSON
13th April, 1836. Adm'r or

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of the late

HUGH DENOON, Esq.,

of Pictou, will please present the same duly attested to the subscribers, for adjustment; and all persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment.

CATHARINE DENOON, Adm'r.
JAMES PRIMROSE, Adm'r.
Pictou, 22d April, 1836. if

ALL persons having any Legal Demands against the Estate of

ROBERT BROWN,

Blacksmith, late of Middle River, deceased, are hereby notified to render their accounts duly attested, to the subscribers within the space of eighteen calendar months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

MARGARET BROWN, Adm'r.
THOMAS KERR, } Adm'r.
THOMAS McCOUL, } Adm'r.
4th November, 1835. ca-m

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that pursuant to the Act of the Justices of the General Sessions, for the County of Pictou, date 11th day of January instant, made upon the petition of the General Mining Association, which Association are the Sub-Lessees of Majesty's Mines in the Province of New-Scotland, by Joseph Smith, Esquire, their Agent and Attorney, a Precept in writing has been issued, directed to the Sheriff of the County of Pictou, or his Deputy, commanding him to summon certain persons being Freeholders, to appear at the house of James Fraser, Bookkeeper, in the Town of New-Glasgow, on Tuesday the 4th day of April next ensuing, at 11 o'clock forenoon, for the purpose of laying out and setting off within the bounds of any person or persons, owning the same or in possession thereof, so much of the said land as may be required, for the purpose of altering the Line of Rail-Road, now in use at the Alton Mines, on the East River of Pictou, in the County aforesaid, the whole way from the shafts or pits at the said Mines, down the West side of the said River, to some convenient point opposite to what is generally called the 'Loading Ground,' and for assessing the damages to the owner or owners, tenant or tenants of such lands, according to their several interests for being deprived of the use and benefit thereof; and for the expence of making fences or ditches, and also for fixing and ascertaining the annual rents for the use and occupation of the said lands, in accordance with the Laws of the Province, in such case made and provided.

JAMES SKINNER,
Clerk of the Sessions.

Pictou, January 6th 1837.

IN THE INFERIOR COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, FOR THE COUNTY OF PICTOU.

WILLIAM MATHESON, Plaintiff.
vs
WILLIAM BAILLIE, Defendant.

TO BE SOLD at PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Sheriff of the County of Halifax, or his Deputy, at the Court House in Pictou, on Wednesday the 18th day of April next ensuing, at one o'clock in the afternoon:

ALL the estate, right, title, interest, claim, property, demand, and equity of redemption, of the above named William Baillie, of, into, and out of all that certain

TRACT OF LAND,

situate, lying, and being in the town plot of New-Glasgow, in the County of Pictou, abutted and bounded as follows, viz: beginning at the east side of Glasgow street, where it is intersected by Forbes's street, thence along the north side of Forbes's street, south sixty degrees east; eighty two and one half feet, or until it comes to the south west corner of a lot conveyed to Hugh Fraser; thence north thirty degrees east, along the line of said Hugh Fraser's lot fifty five feet; thence north sixty degrees, west eighty two and one half feet, or until it meets the afore said Glasgow street; and thence south thirty degrees west along Glasgow street fifty five feet to the place of beginning;—together with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging.—The same having been taken in execution at the suit of the above named William Matheson, against the said William Baillie, and the equity of redemption thereon as prescribed and provided by law, having expired.

J. J. SAWYER, Sheriff.
By **J. W. HARRIS, his Deputy.**
Thomas Dickson, }
Att'y of Pictou. }
Pictou, January 15th, 1837. if

THE SUBSCRIBER

KEEPS constantly for SALE, a large assortment of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

Chemical preparations, Dye Stuffs, oil and water Colours, Apothecaries' Glassware, Perfumery, &c. Every article usually kept for sale by Druggists may be had at his shop. **WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.**
JAMES D. B. FRASER,

September 21. if **Druggist.**

326

Continued from page 323.

is a redress of grievances. In any country any such protection? Any such power? You may stop it, if you please indeed—but what would be the result? The Sackville Bridge might suffer—the Sackville Bridge might go down—the roads might be broke up, and the people put to trouble and expence; but would the Collector of the Customs suffer; would not his salary be paid? Would the Chief Justice be put to inconvenience? No; for even if you could withhold his salary, which you cannot, he could still live upon his fees. This is the state of public affairs, which the people of this country see with sorrow and regret. While the Council possesses unconstitutional powers, and have their various and multiform interests and violations of public right to defend, this house is powerless and useless, and unless they resort to some violent and extreme step, such as that of jeopardizing the public revenue, they have no way of obtaining redress—and if they do, the remedy is as bad as the disease. The people have looked on, as the workings of this machinery were developed, and are they to be blamed, if, in thinking of the strict rights of His Majesty's Council, they sometimes reflect upon their own. They have so reflected; the thought of self-redress has arisen in their minds; and it is because I have feared that sooner or later they would act on that idea, that I have always considered this measure of extreme importance. I have sought the concession peaceably, and I am still disposed to abate public evils in the same temper. It has been said by hon. and learned gentlemen that the Council cannot now open their doors, because I have used some warm expressions. But, Sir, for what did our Constituents send us here, but truly to represent their spirit and their opinions; and what was the demand which your Speaker preferred to His Excellency on the first day of the Session? Did he not ask for freedom of speech—was it denied? If not, it is a right I know how to value; and I have to learn that this house stands pledged for the language of individual members, or is responsible for any but the acts and resolutions which it is the duty of the Clerk to record.

Mr Stewart did not intend to go into the subject, but he could not consent to the idea that had been held out as to the illegality of the Judges' fees. Those fees had been sanctioned by the Legislature of the Province, and there was not such a general opinion as to their illegality as the hon. gentleman had imagined. He thought himself, they were perfectly legal, and it would not therefore be right to suffer the observation of the hon. gentleman from the County of Halifax to go forth to the world without contradiction. If reference were made to the dispatch of Lord Glenelg, a man who had shown every disposition for the liberties of the people, and the correction of abuses it would be seen that he had not treated them as illegal exactions. By two acts, passed 1778 and 1779, they were recognized as legal. With regard to the Excise, he believed the head of that department had not the patronage to which the hon. member had alluded. He regretted that the Council had not opened their doors, but he did not think it was proper to use the language which had fallen from the hon. member from the County of Halifax. It was true that liberty of speech had been asked with a kind of proud humility, at the beginning of the session, but it was not such liberty as would entitle them to set at defiance an independent branch of the Legislature. He saw now but two courses to be pursued—either to refuse to do business with the Council, or to address his Majesty. Whatever was to be done, should be the result of determination. He was anxious to avoid collision with the Council;

an unhappy event of that nature on a previous occasion had cost the Province upwards of £40,000. The appeal to his Majesty was the more advisable course. The liberality of the home government had already been shown in the concessions to Lower Canada and New Brunswick, and he thought that an application to it would be the best and most constitutional mode of accomplishing their ends.

Mr Howe asked if the £40,000 would have been lost, had not the Judges had a seat at the Council board?

Mr Stewart said that the answer was plain. The Judges were not in the Council at the time. The then Chief Justice, though a member, was not present, and had not voted. It was replied that the present Chief Justice was.

A call having been made for the question, as to the time for taking up the discussion of the Message, Saturday was decided upon by a vote of the house, which then adjourned.

Gleanings from our Latest Files.

SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.

Some years ago, a vessel named Charles Eaton, was wrecked in Torres Straits, between New Holland and the Island of Papou, and it was generally supposed that the crew and passengers were detained in captivity by the savage natives. Some information was recently communicated to the Lord Mayor of London, by Captain Carr, of the Mangles, which would seem to corroborate the reports heretofore in circulation. We give it as we find it in the English papers:—

The ship Mangles arrived under Murray's Island, in Torres Straits, on the evening of the 18th Sept. and on the following morning, fourteen or fifteen canoes, each containing about sixteen men, came alongside with shells and other curiosities for trading. In one of the last canoes which approached, there was a white man, who appeared as eager to trade as the savages. Captain Carr learned that he was an Englishman, who, about two months preceding, had been wrecked in the Charles Eaton, and that he desired to come on board, which the savages would not allow him to do. The Captain then ordered a cutter to be manned, and proceed, with the second officer, the boatswain, and six men, to take him at any price. The cutter hooked the canoe with the boat-hook, and told the white man they were come for him. He, however, pointing to a savage, said, "take that man, he will go with you." "No," said the second officer, "I have come for you, and you I will have." The white man then threw down his paddle, and dashed under the midships of the canoe out of sight. Captain Carr seeing this, ordered the cutter to return, and observed that "if he preferred the savages to them, he might stay." His skin was of the colour of mahogany, and, with the exception of a piece of leather around his waist, he was naked. Some of the crew said, he tried to get into the jolly-boat, but the savages drew him back. Afterwards, Captain Carr learned from the fourth officer, that there were eight or ten more Europeans on shore, all detained by the natives. Considering this to be a very serious matter, he determined to man a cutter, and examine the beach. This he did for two hours, and observed the natives were very anxious for him to land; but seeing so many of them on the beach, many more behind the bamboo-work, and a large canoe ready for launching, he did not think it prudent to attempt it. They brought a little European boy, about three years old, with light curling hair and entirely naked, down to the beach, apparently to induce Capt. Carr and his men to land. He offered them some axes as a ransom for the child, which they refused. He saw a boat partly finished,

which must have been built by European hands, but saw no white persons. Not daring to make a hostile attempt, for fear of hazarding the vessel and endangering her cargo, and therefore declining a dangerous responsibility he remained on board. But hoping that some of the natives might make their escape, he watched that day, and remained at anchor all the preceding night, before he weighed and sailed through the Straits. Captain Carr was most desirous to obtain the fullest intelligence for the friends of the unfortunate passengers and crew, and he said he should be around there very soon. He would then solemnly declared, do all in his power for the miserable persons who had been the subject of his enquiry.

INDIAN WAR.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM THE FLORIDA WAR.—The schr. Oscar, Capt. Kenyon arrived at this port yesterday, in 2 days from Augustine.

We are indebted to the attention of Kenyon for the following intelligence, the latest from the Florida army and, is more gratifying, affording an indication that the Indians are in a fair way of being subdued.

The news is contained in a slip from the correspondent of the Augustine Herald.

Office of the Herald

ST. AUGUSTINE, Jan. 20, 1837.

On Sunday night last, the sentinels stationed at the gate and bridge, heard distinctly the report of three muskets at Hanson's plantation and early next morning it was ascertained that some Indians or negroes had made their appearance there, and had attempted to steal some horses. They had broken off a bar from the stable and taken a saddle when the sentinel hearing the noise fired. He was instantly fired upon by the intruders, who immediately fled. Capt. Hanson followed them for several miles and discovered signs which accumulated as he went, when he judged prudent to return.

On the next day he started with a large force, and followed them to William's plantation, 30 miles from this, and discovered the fires about 10 o'clock at night, and a number from 8 to 12, around it. The party crept up and fired a volley which killed 3, and the remainder fled, leaving every thing, rifles, kets, packs and blankets. There were 12 rifles and six muskets, which were brought to town. The whole gang were principally negroes. Not more than two Indians were supposed to be among them. Those killed were negroes. One of them was a free negro whose name was Joe Merritt, who had been off with another, about six weeks since. Others Indian negroes. Trunks of blood were seen on the ground. They had with them powder, buckshot, calico, needles and thread which had been bought in town, a few weeks since.

There was no doubt, a communication between them and the negroes in town. A quantity of tobacco was taken, which had never been opened. These negroes, have not been prowling around for some days.

Strong suspicions are now entertained that the supplies have been furnished by some negroes, who reside on Anastasia island, a warrant is now out for their apprehension they will be brought to town for examination this afternoon. It is ascertained in store the articles were bought.

A letter from an officer of the army, at Camp Dale, 10th January, 1837, states—day Gen. Jesup arrived from Tampa Bay, reporting party captured fifteen negroes, Wahoo Swamp, who state that Powell killed them in the swamp with a few of the Mican-